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PLO'S 'ARAFAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO LEBANESE MAGAZINE

JN021650 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1145 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[First of three installments of interview granted by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Salim al-Lawzi, editor in chief of the Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH, date and place not specified--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: What is the issue in the difference that exists between you and As-Sadat? Does it deal with the principle of negotiations with Israel or with the scope of the benefits he obtained from Israel?

Answer: My difference with As-Sadat is as great as the entire Arab cause, as great as the Palestinian cause and as important as Jerusalem is to us. The difference is about the future of this area. These are the causes that As-Sadat has betrayed. He had no right to go to Jerusalem and to proclaim it the capital of Israel. This is what happened in his ill-omened talks during his treasonous visit. Jerusalem is not As-Sadat's property. It does not concern the Palestinians alone. It is the property of our Arab nation. Further, it does not concern the Arabs alone. It concerns the Christians and Muslims, the nonaligned countries and the United Nations, which adopted a definite stand on Jerusalem when it issued its recommendations against the Judaization of Jerusalem. As-Sadat relinquished all of this, and in exchange for what? In exchange for a handful of Sinai soil, lacking full sovereignty. The Egyptian people will call As-Sadat to account on the Jerusalem issue. As for the Palestinian people's rights--and here I am speaking to Carter and not to As-Sadat--do Carter, Begin or As-Sadat have the right to decide the fate of another people? Do they believe that it will be possible to solve the issue by ignoring the Palestinian people? Why are they repeating the same mistake? Did they not ignore us in 1948, 1956 and 1967? Did they not consider the issue to be settled in 1952, when the first UN secretary general, Trygve Lie, decided to withdraw the Palestinian issue from the UN General Assembly's agenda and transfer it to a (?subcommittee)? What was the result? I delivered a speech from the UN General Assembly rostrum in 1974, with [Lebanese] President Sulayman Franjiyah at my side, who was sent by the Arabs to stand with me. Thus, we returned the Palestinian issue to the United Nations and place it as the first item on its agenda. All this was made possible by our revolutionaries, by the Palestinian gun and in the name of the Arab nation.

Question: President as-Sadat has reiterated that he is acting within the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 242 and that he is trying to obtain for you the most that can be obtained from that resolution...

Yasir 'Arafat interrupts, saying: First, who told As-Sadat that as Palestinians, we agree to Resolution 242. As-Sadat knows that we do not accept this resolution. The Arabs also know this. Resolution 242 does not say anything about the Palestinians. This resolution only mentions refugees. The second Israeli-U.S. working paper explained the term, refugees, as contained in Resolution 242 as meaning the Jewish and Arab refugees. I hope that As-Sadat and his aides will be reminded that the second Israeli-U.S. working paper canceled the first working paper, in which the United States recognized the PLO for the first time. It also canceled the U.S.-Soviet declaration issued on 1 October.

Question: As a way out, President Carter proposes that you recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242 and that at the same time you record any reservations you may have on it, especially on the issue of refugees. The U.S.-Soviet declaration was accepted by you despite the fact that it did not give you everything.

Answer: We welcomed the U.S.-Soviet declaration as a good basis.

Question: A good basis for negotiations?

Answer: No, No. We welcomed it as a good basis for a solution and not for negotiations. Who said that we want to negotiate?

Question: How then could a solution be reached without negotiations?

Answer: Through the United Nations.

Question: Whether it takes place in or outside the United Nations, it's still negotiation.

Answer: No, we must be accurate in the use of terminology. Dialog in the United Nations and through the United Nations is not negotiation. We must also not forget that the Arab decisions banning any negotiations with the Zionist enemy are clear. As-Sadat violated all these decisions when he held direct negotiations with the Israelis.

Question: What would be the (other) option if we reject that of negotiations?

Answer: As-Sadat justifies his position by saying that the Arabs have no options. Is this true? Let us imagine that 'Abd an-Nasir is in As-Sadat's place now and the Iranian revolution has taken place. Imagine the things we would have taken from the Americans and the Israelis. This alone reveals As-Sadat's crime. He has given the Americans what they lost in Iran.

Question: Suppose the Iranian revolution coincided with an Egyptian rejectionist position? What would be the result?

Answer: We must not forget Israel's position in the international arena before As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Israel was completely isolated. The Americans were in a corner. This forced them to agree to the issuance of the U.S.-Soviet declaration. On the other side, the Arabs were in one of their strongest stages of cohesion and enjoyed good military, economic and political positions.

Question: The issue is not only a political one. The international community was on our side, including the United States, whether through UN Security Council Resolution 242, the U.S.-Soviet declaration or through the various positions and statements to which you referred. Despite all this, and because of the loss of the intrinsic Arab strength and the failure of the community to transform its will into a new situation that could be imposed on Israel. [sentence as received]

Answer: The problem is not with Israel but with the United States. The proof of this is the 1973 war.

The United States transformed Israel's defeat into a stalemate. In this war the United States used the flying fortresses (B-5's) to transport tanks under an aerial umbrella provided by the 6th Fleet. Perhaps you remember Golda Meir's anger against Moshe Dayan because he decided to withdraw to the green line 48 hours after the battle--the green line is an Israeli term for the 1967 borders. However, he received orders from the Pentagon to step down and to allow the Pentagon itself to direct the operations. The Egyptian Army also received instructions to stop their advance for a period of 10 days and to remain in their positions, so that the Israeli Army would be able to deal blows to the Syrian Army. Despite all this, we came out equal for the first time. I do not say we achieved a great feat in 1973, but proved that we were equal. We proved that as Arabs we know how to use the sophisticated war tools. This allowed us to prove that the Israeli theory is wrong. The Zionist theory is based on the assumption that qualitative superiority will outweigh quantitative superiority. This is the theory of all empires where the superior minority oppresses the backward majority. This is how Dr Rhodes succeeded in establishing Rhodesia, on the basis of the white majority's superiority. This is how the Netherlands ruled Indonesia and the United Kingdom ruled India. Israel wants to play the same role in the area. The 1973 war proved that this qualitative difference does not exist. I would like to add something the German philosopher Hegel said when he spoke about dialectics and he said that the quantitative accumulation leads to qualitative change. This means that an increase in the number of educated people in the Arab homeland, even if their standard is lower than that of the educated people in Israel, Europe or the United States, will lead to a qualitative change, according to the theory that quantitative accumulation leads to qualitative change. This refutes As-Sadat's theory, which assumes that Israel-U.S. superiority will continue.

It is true that we are not able to defeat Israel now; but who called upon As-Sadat to go to war tomorrow? We achieved some equality with Israel during the '73 war. It is possible that we may stop for a while to launch a war in 1979 and a third in 1986, taking into consideration what Ben-Gurion said to the effect that the Arabs can take more than one defeat but Israel cannot bear the loss of one single battle.

We achieved a balance in '73. Had we been steadfast until the Iranian revolution, whose leader says that he considers Iran a state of confrontation, then all equations would have changed. So, instead of Iran acting as a threat to us, it has become a power with us. I remind the whole region of what the shah said when he was asked what he would do when oil dried up in Iran after 15 years, as was estimated. He said: I have reserves on the other bank of the gulf. This might explain the reasons why the shah owned the largest fleet in the region--a fleet of helicopters to cross the gulf--and here I am talking to you as a military man. It is well known that the gulf's ebb reaches 208 meters, which is why the shah bought hovercraft.

Question: Do you mean that your confrontation is with the United States and not with Israel?

Answer: I am confronting the United States and its spearhead, Israel.

Question: Then As-Sadat has a point, when he says that the military option has declined since the '73 war, when the United States interfered and changed the Israeli defeat into triumph, or at least prevented the defeat?

Answer: The military option has declined? This is not true. What As-Sadat said is not true. It was he who foiled the military option, not the United States' intervention. I myself termed the Deversoir operation the political bulge. This is what I told the Arab leaders when I spoke about the political Deversoir. I discussed the bulge with As-Sadat and he said: I will contain the bulge. I believed him because I was aware of his military capability. At that time he had received 200 tanks donated by Algeria, for which Boumedienne paid \$200 million, 140 tanks sent by Tito and 104 from Al-Qadhdhafi. How many is that? [announcer notes here that those attending answered 444 tanks] He also had 350 tanks in Cairo and the bulge. A total of about 800 tanks, while there were no more than 300 tanks in the bulge.

Question: You must remember what As-Sadat said about the Kissinger warning?

Answer: Kissinger told As-Sadat that he would solve it for him without war.

Question: What As-Sadat said is that Kissinger told him that if he attacked the bulge... Abu 'Ammar interrupts, saying:

Answer: No. Kissinger did not say that if he attacked the bulge. If As-Sadat is saying that, he is either lying now or he lied to all of us at that time. He told me and President al-Asad and all the Arab leaders: I am able to [word indistinct] the bulge, but Kissinger has brought me the solution without war. So why take the losses? I told him then: President, this is an opportunity. If you defeat the Israelis in the bulge, they will never stand on their feet again except in Beersheba. The story of the Kissinger warning is a lie, like that about water and the thirsty 3d Army.

Question: And what is the story of water and the thirsty?

Answer: I was the first Arab official to go to the eastern bank of the Suez Canal after the reopening of the road because I had the 'Ayn Jalut troops there. I met Ahmad Badawi, the 3d Army commander and you can ask him. I said: Ahmad, is it true that you were thirsty? He said: Never. I had the 'Uyun Musa springs. I took them without a fight. Then he told me how he sent a group to fetch water from that place because he did not know that it had been occupied by the Israelis. The Egyptians headed for the springs at night, beating their drums. The Israelis at that place thought it was an Egyptian attack. They left the post and withdrew. And thus, Ahmad Badawi said: I took over 'Uyun Musa without a battle at a time when we were at a loss as to how to get water for the Egyptian Army. And thus I say: What happened after the '73 war was planned and agreed upon beforehand.

Second Installment

JN031704 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1130 GMT 3 Jun 79 JN

[Second of three installments of interview granted by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Salim al-Lawzi, editor in chief of Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH, date and place not specified--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Then you believe that the military option has not declined?

Answer: It has not declined up until now. I mean it. How can the military option decline in the Egyptian, Syrian, Iraqi, Jordanian, Palestinian, Algerian and Libyan areas? Does Al-Qadhafi's armory mean that the military option has declined?

Question: Even against the United States?

Answer: It is said that every disease has its remedy except madness. I say except treason. It has no remedy at all. I wonder, when did the military option decline? Is it As-Sadat's right to make such a decision by himself? If the military option has declined, why did we hold a summit in 1974 to allocate \$1.38 billion in military support to Syria, Egypt and Jordan? What was the industrial organization for? Why the economic attrition suffered by the Arabs? Why does Syria allocate the highest military expenditure among the Arab states? If As-Sadat was convinced of the military option decline, then why did he not submit this theory during any of the Arab summit conferences? I will tell you a story: I visited President As-Sadat during the oil embargo period. He said: Abu 'Ammar, help me lift the oil embargo. I asked: Why, Mr President? We have not gained anything. I left him and went to King Faysal, with three witnesses who heard the conversation. He greeted me saying: Why does As-Sadat want to lift the oil embargo? Have we regained Jerusalem? Have the Israelis withdrawn? I said: I do not know. I asked him the same question.

Question: I have had three interviews with As-Sadat since 1973 and each time he explained his concept about the decline of the military option. He believes that the 1967 war did not enable Israel to dictate its will to us. In return, the '73 war did not enable us to force Israel to accept what we want...Abu 'Ammar interrupts, saying:

Answer: But Israel dictated what it wanted to him.

Question: He wants to be given a chance to prove that he can get as much as he has given.

Answer: Give him a chance? After he recognized Jerusalem as the capital of the Israelis? After he bartered Jerusalem for a handful of Sinai sand, lacking full sovereignty? After he has relinquished an independent state for the Palestinians and shifted to talk about self-administration? A self-administration that does not give us the right to control our own water resources? After he has taken Egypt out of the battle? I am asking that if he takes an important card like Egypt out of our hands, does that not mean that he has betrayed me and left me to wrestle with the bear on my own?

Question: He says that self-administration is the first step on a long path.

Answer: This is what he says. But Begin has replied with three no's: No to the return of Jerusalem; no to the return to the 1967 border; and no to the Palestinian state. The last of As-Sadat's concessions was what he accepted during the exchange of documents when Weizman visited him directly after the battle in Lebanon. Weizman went to him and forced a confession, which was documented, to the effect that Israel's opinion is that autonomy applies to the people and not to the land.

Question: This is Israel's stand?

Answer: But he agreed to it when the documents were exchanged and when he signed in Camp David, though his foreign minister resigned and refused to sign. It is only to be expected that the self-administration talks will not lead to the Palestinian state. I would like to tell you that we will never accept self-rule, whatever may come. I have nothing to lose in the region. This is a fact that is understood everywhere. Time is on our side. In the past, when the Arab took his revenge after 40 years, he was asked why he was so late in taking revenge and he replied: On the contrary, it was too soon. Let the Israeli remember that the state of which they speak did not live more than 70 years. Their occupation of our land at the peak of their history did not last more than 70 years. Today, their state has lasted for 32 years, with 38 years left, though history's pace is quicker nowadays.

Question: Abu 'Ammar, you must realize that statements are something other than the results of negotiations, and that this is what Carter himself has said. Surely you remember that Israel used to say that it was impossible to withdraw from Sharm ash-Shaykh and the whole of Sinai or to go back to the 1967 border...

Abu 'Ammar interrupts, saying: No, no. This is a different issue. First, As-Sadat has not performed a miracle in regaining Sharm ash-Shaykh. 'Abd an-Nasir regained it in 1956 before he did, although the aggressor was not Israel alone, but Israel, France and England. Yet, Israel has 3 more years and no one can wager on Israel's intentions. Israel says that it recognizes Lebanon's international borders, yet it and its agent Sa'd Haddad occupy 700 kms of Lebanese territory. The same may occur with Egypt, despite Israel's recognition of Egypt's international borders. Israel has given itself a period of 3 years because it is fully aware that the As-Sadat regime will not last for 3 years.

Question: Can you accept a battle that you admit in advance will continue for several generations?

Answer: Yes, the war of the two roses lasted for 100 years, but it was interspersed with two truces. The same thing applies to the Arabs. They are fighting every day. They are fighting and suffering and building their economy. Their daily life is proceeding in an ordinary way, exactly as it did during the crusades, although I do not like to call that invasion the crusades. This is a European name. I call it the European invasion. The Arabs fought for generations. When the Tatars came and Baghdad fell, Arab steadfastness continued and they regained the city. Not only this, we turned the invaders into preachers for our Islamic civilization. They established one of the most splendid empires in India, the empire of the Moguls.

Question: Abu 'Ammar, you are betting on the future at a time when our stand is deteriorating from an Arab-Israeli conflict into an inter-Arab conflict.

Answer: Have you read the history of European wars? The Arab Shawar and Dirgham (?differed). Dirgham, minister of the Fatimite Caliph in Egypt, refused a truce with the Europeans. Shawar opposed him and handed everything to the Europeans. What happened to Shawar? Saladin came, toppled him and fought for 33 years, 25 of which were to unify the Arabs and 8 against the Europeans to regain Jerusalem.

Question: But a new Saladin has not yet appeared. Only you are fighting now and only you are the target.

Answer: To be exact, I am standing on the frontline in defense of the Arab nation. Thus I am in the vanguard of the Arab nation in fighting. One day the princely guards of Sparta took fighting in the corridor with their backs to the wall and yet Greece triumphed. We must remain in the vanguard to kindle the area. This is what we have done since 1967. [At this point, the announcers says: Abu 'Ammar paused for a few moments and then said hesitatingly, as if he was afraid to reveal his strategy:] This is our destiny. It is not my choice alone but was imposed on me. What have we done after the 1967 war, or to be more exact, what was the role of the Palestinian revolution? We engaged the Zionist enemy militarily and psychologically until the Arab armies were built. We are now playing the same role. We must keep the area ablaze until the Egyptian absence is compensated for, either through (?returning) Egypt to the arena of war--I am certain of this, for I am a son of the Egyptian Army and still a reserve officer in it; I fought in four wars, two in Egypt in 1952 and 1956--or until balance is restored through building the eastern front.

Question: Until this is achieved, fire will continue to blaze only on the Lebanese front?

Answer: Nobody knows. There are Syrian sorties and Israeli sorties. They may clash at any moment and the fire will (?spread).

Question: But you are fighting in a land that is divided in its attitude toward you and toward the war you are fighting.

Answer: I am not fighting, I am defending myself. Weizman is the one who said that the will continue fighting the Palestinians at any time, in any place and with all weapons and any methods not previously tried by the Israeli Army. I am not the one who said I will burn Abu 'Ammar's fingers. It was not I who gave the greenlight to strike at Lebanon but Carter, who makes the White House official spokesman denounce any simple operation we carry out with our limited resources in defense of ourselves and our occupied land. He, however, does not denounce the fact that we are bombed by U.S. planes, napalm, clusterbombs, torpedos [words indistinct] with which we and our Lebanese brothers are being hit. The White House does not denounce these acts because they are part of the plot upon which the trio agreed at Camp David. They agreed that Israel will play the policeman's role in the eastern area and Egypt the policeman's role in Africa.

Question: But when you allow your fighters to strike at Israel from Lebanese territory...
Abu 'Ammar interrupts, saying:

Answer: I never allowed my fighters. I challenge anyone to prove that in the past 2 years we carried out more than 2 operations from Lebanese territory, and these were in self-defense. We also carried out one operation from Jordan and another from Syria, a total of four operations from the Arab borders. This is the truth, although Israeli circles admit that our fighters carry out 2 and 1/2 operations daily inside the occupied land, which is 75 operations per month.

Question: But they are striking at you in Lebanon.

Answer: And they strike inside the occupied land, too. Do you know how many Palestinian detainees there are? There are 23,000 Palestinian detainees. They admitted this when a world uproar rose against the torture of Palestinians. They said that they carried out investigations among 235,000 Palestinians and that it was impossible to wrest information from them except by beating them.

Question: I have said that it is noticed that you concentrate on the Iranian revolution's effect on the area's equations. Does the revolution help you confront the campaigns of incitement raised against you in southern Lebanon?

Answer: We are not worried about this incitement. This is not the first time they have used such methods. The heroic Lebanese people have thwarted all Israeli attempts and those made by Sa'd Haddad and the Lebanese front. The Lebanese people have foiled all plots despite poverty, intimidation and temptation. This standard of patriotism and feeling of pan-Arab responsibility removes all our worries. We share with the heroic Lebanese people in good and bad times. They have opened our hearts for us.

Question: But there are complaints in southern Lebanon.

Answer: Yes, there are. This is natural. If any one of you is without sin, let him cast the first stone. Any army present under such circumstances will inevitably cause complaints. But the complaints are exaggerated. We, for instance, met as a military council with the Joint Security Committee. We issued orders against any violations. We also evacuated all the revolution's offices from the city of Tyre. Despite this, Israel hit the city. We are merely used as a pretext by Israel.

Question: The people of southern Lebanon have grown tired?

Answer: We too grew tired. But the difference between you and me, Salim, is that I do not view this matter with a Lebanese or Palestinian eye. I am looking to the future with the eyes of our sons, who will live on this Arab land. Your son and the sons of Abu al-Lutf, Ahmad, Basil and Hani Salam. Will they want to live as free men on this land or as slaves, as in Rhodesia? Shall we agree to be red Indians in this area?

Question: I said this is an important point, Abu 'Ammar. Have you succeeded in uniting your issue with ours so that the two will become one? For instance, you make decisions in Lebanese territory without any participation on my part. If you succeeded in Lebanon in uniting the two issues, the Palestinian trench would have enough room for all Arabs.

Answer: It must be understood that there is a joint Palestinian-Lebanese command that makes decisions related to what is taking place in Lebanon. I mean on matters related to the Israeli aggression, because I do not interfere in other Lebanese affairs.

Question: They say that the decisions are the Palestinians', even if they were determined when there were Lebanese with you.

Answer: This is not true. I can give you the minutes of the meetings of the Joint Military Council and of the Joint Political Command and of meetings on all levels between the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the National Front.

Question: Let us take another example. When a Palestinian is martyred, you are responsible for him, for compensating his family, educating his sons and repairing his house. But who is responsible for a Lebanese martyr?

Answer: I am responsible for him. The deputy of Ba'labakk, Husayn al-Husayni, asked me yesterday why I made a decision considering the martyrs of Al-Mahmarah in northern Lebanon to be martyrs of the Palestinian revolution and yet remained silent about southern Lebanon. I corrected him by saying: Husayn, you know that there is an old decision considering the martyrs of southern Lebanon to be martyrs of the Palestinian revolution. He asked me to clarify this point and I actually contacted the FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH paper, and the clarification was published in today's issue.

Question: Then this question is topical?

Answer: Yes, of course. But we consider every Lebanese martyr to be our martyr. We adopted a decision in the Palestine National Council that we share not only blood but funds with our Lebanese brothers. As long as they are our partners in blood, we must share the aid we receive with them, whether it is great or small. Some time ago I paid several million Lebanese pounds in compensation in the city of Tyre and the surrounding areas. Regrettably, these are some of the aspects not known about the Palestinian revolution.

Question: But is it your duty to acquaint the people with these aspects to counter the hostile propaganda?

Answer: Do not forget that much of what is written about the Palestinian revolution is done so by U.S. organs that, regrettably, control the information media. When the audience said that we paid millions in compensation, Abu 'Ammar silenced them; saying: I do not like talking about these matters and we do not act as if we are doing favors.

Third Installment

JN041643 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1145 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Last installment of interview given by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the London-based Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH, date and place not specified--read by the announcer]

[Text] Question: Have you ruled out [asqatta] the possibility of dialog with the Americans?

Answer: I would like to talk with the Americans. Let President Carter take the initiative and announce that he is willing to talk with the Palestinians, with the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Immediately, on the very next day, we at the Palestinian command will make a decision and send Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] to him to begin a dialog.

Question: In a recent interview with MENA, President Carter said something similar to what you just said, when he emphasized that Washington is ready to recognize the PLO if the latter recognizes UN Resolution 242, even with certain reservations.

Answer: This is the problem. Why are they placing conditions only on me!

Question: You too are laying down the condition that they first recognize the PLO.

Answer: It is my right to ask President Carter for recognition; because 105 UN member-states have already recognized the PLO. Another reason this is also my right is that if President Carter cares about peace, he must realize that peace in the Middle East can only come through the Palestine issue. Neither an Arab nor an Egyptian would accept. I am not talking about As-Sadat. As-Sadat is completely out of all reckoning. I am talking about the Egyptian people.

I will read to you what the Zionist professors wrote about the depression prevailing in Egypt. [At this point, the announcer notes that Abu 'Ammar begins to read] Israeli teachers who have recently visited Cairo announced that the Egyptian intellectuals are feeling depressed and fear the consequences of the Egyptian-Israeli settlement. This settlement resulted only in Egypt's isolation from other Arabs. One of the teachers told Israeli radio that many Egyptians had told him that a genuine peace could never be had with Egypt alone. The Egyptians are convinced that Egypt cannot continue with this kind of peace. Egypt can no longer speak on behalf of the Palestinians at a time when Egypt is too far removed from the Palestinians. Unrest and worry can be seen. The Israeli teachers were describing their impressions following their visit to Cairo.

Question: Some sources cited the Americans as saying that when Saudi Crown Prince Fahd visited Washington in the spring of 1977, he asked that UN Resolution 242 be amended so that the Palestinians could recognize it. Then after the meeting between Cyrus Vance and Gromyko, Prince Fahd met with you in Taif and it was agreed that you would convince the PLO Executive Committee to accept UN Resolution 242 on the basis of the amendment proposed by Prince Fahd. How true is this story?

Answer: You can ask former Egyptian Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi; he knows very well that this is not true. The Americans have not agreed to anything concerning the Palestinians. In order to throw more light on this story, I can tell you that we were told that if the Palestinians recognized UN Resolution 242, or if any statement were made by any Palestinian officials on Resolution 242, even given the Palestinian reservations on it, then the Americans would offer the following:

First: The American would recognize the PLO.

Second: The Americans would hold talks with the Palestinians, through the Egyptians and the Saudis.

We then held a meeting with the PLO Central Council in Damascus and briefed them on this offer. The council members said: We want guarantees. So they delegated three members to go to Saudi Arabia. These three members came back and told us that the Americans are completely rescinding their offer. For the Americans had proposed Resolution 242 with conditions. This is recorded in official minutes. They did not accept our conditions, for we at the PLO Central Council suggested that the text be included in Resolution 3236, which led to the issuance of Resolution 3237. Resolution 3237 allows us to attend meetings of the Security Council as observers.

However, the Americans insisted on their own reservations, a fact that does not really change anything, but only consolidates what was previously said. The Americans said: If you accept this, the United States will talk with you. Cyrus Vance advises you to accept this, otherwise you are on your own.

Again we held an extraordinary meeting with the PLO Central Council. The members said: Thanks. This is what we expected from the Americans. Haven't we told you before that the Americans have no ethics and that they commit themselves to nothing? Didn't Carter, at the beginning of his term, announce the homeland for the Palestinians? Look what he is offering us now.

Question: Self-administration?

Answer: Self-administration. And he is trying to legalize it under the umbrella of Egyptian-U.S. legitimacy. He is also trying to put it under the UN umbrella.

Question: How can Israel be a tool in U.S. hands as you say when we can see that the U.S. President yields to Israeli pressure and goes back on his announcements and the promises he made to the Saudis? He was even forced to go back on the U.S.-Soviet statement after less than 48 hours.

Answer: You mean, to eat his words.

Question: Does this not mean that the United States is the instrument of Zionism?

Answer: What is important is that they found, in As-Sadat, the instrument that saved them all. He saved the Americans from an international predicament and from their pledges. He saved Israel from international isolation. And lastly, he turned the terrorist Begin into a partner in the peace prize--a prize that Golda Meir called "the Oscar" award. It was not I who so described the peace prize in this way, it was Golda Meir--because she knew the ins and outs of the game. [The announcer notes that at this point, one of the people present said: May God have mercy on her soul.]

Abu 'Ammar interrupts, saying: No. We must not speak well of her. It was she who said: Every morning I am worried by the number of Palestinian children who are born in Israel. Such was this rancorous and abhorrent woman. There is no woman who does not love children but her.

Question: Is it true that you are behind the decision to reduce the production of oil in the gulf?

Answer: Some people said to me: You are threatening the United States. I answered: I do not threaten the United States. We are merely helping to push matters so that they will take the right direction in the course of our conflict with the Zionist enemy. We only strike at the marrow, at the joints. When Brzezinski said: By, By, PLO [preceding three words in English], where was the response? In Tehran the response was, of course, made by our Iranian allies in toppling the strongest base of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, when Iranian revolutionaries turned it into a frontline state. We do not speak much. Here I borrow a slogan that Abu al-Luft likes and likes to reiterate: Action has a louder voice.

Question: You have not answered the question. Are you behind the reduction in the production of oil--although reports attribute the present crisis to causes other than the reduction in production.

Answer: I do not have oil to be able to reduce or increase its production.

Question: But you have been described as the decisionmaker, especially after the Baghdad conference.

Answer: No, I am not the one who makes the decision. I participate with my brothers.

Question: But it has been said that you impose the decision by force.

Answer: No. I have read your article.

Question: This is what the Americans say.

Answer: I participate with my brothers in making the decision. May God have mercy upon the person who knows his limits.

Question: In other words, you have nothing to do with oil?

Answer: There are two words in the lexicon of the Middle East beginning with the letter "P" in English: Palestine and petroleum. [preceding three words in English]

Question: While talking about letters, Begin calls you the PMO, Palestine Murder Organization. Brother Basil commented on this by asking, is Begin the president of a charitable society?

Answer: It is foolish for a criminal such as Begin to talk about terrorism, since he is wanted by the British justice system with a reward of 10,000 pounds. Anyway, the Nazi called De Gaulle a terrorist and the French labeled Ho Chi Minh with the same description. George Washington was a terrorist according to statements from the British Army. They called the Algerians terrorists. At present, the colonialists call all the strugglers in Africa terrorists. When I spoke at the United Nations, I said, how many men sitting here in front of me used to be called terrorists during the stage of their national struggle?

Question: There is a trend in certain Arab newspapers calling for the punishment of the Egyptian people and the expulsion of the Egyptians from the Arab world.

Answer: No. This is a mistake, and even a crime and treason. Anyone who is saying this or reiterating it is participating in the crime. Our resolutions in Baghdad were clear, both the summit resolutions and the Arab foreign and economy ministers' resolutions. All these resolutions concentrated on the Egyptian people and called for encouraging Egyptian institutions and individuals who do not participate in this criminal act and for aiding them economically, culturally and with all means.

Question: This is one of the few times I have seen you psychologically at ease and not worried. What is the reason?

Answer: Who says I am not worried? Worry is different from fear. You do not know an important factor about my personality. When battles begin, the vision becomes clear and the clouds disappear. We are now waging a battle imposed by the United States and implemented by Israel through the use of U.S. weapons. I am worried, but it is the worry of the believer. It is the kind of worry that enhances my determination and resolution. I am full of faith and confidence in victory.

PLO'S ABU MAYZAR MEETS CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

JN041445 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1100 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, met in Damascus last night with the Cuban foreign minister and his delegation, who are currently visiting Syria. They made a comprehensive review of the various developments on the Arab and international levels [words indistinct]. They particularly discussed the gravity of the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. treaty, which is tantamount to a military alliance affecting the Egyptian regime's membership in the group of nonaligned states and which should prompt the group to suspend the Egyptian regime's membership in that group.

They also discussed developments in the Lebanon situation, including the barbaric Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples; the results of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad and the Islamic conference in Fes; and relations between the PLO and Cuba. In addition, the Palestinian and Cuban sides exchanged views on various issues to be discussed by the nonaligned countries' Coordination Bureau, which will meet in Colombo, and topics that will be discussed by the nonaligned summit conference in Havana.

Brother Abu Mayzar conveyed brother Abu 'Ammar's greetings to President Fidel Castro to the Cuban foreign minister. The Cuban foreign minister reaffirmed Cuba's absolute solidarity with the Palestinian people's just struggle under the leadership of the PLO, as well as Cuba's support of the PLO's stand alongside the Arab countries against the Camp David agreements and the treasonous treaty. The Cuban foreign minister asked brother Abu Mayzar to convey Comrade Castro's greetings to brother Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO Executive Committee. An atmosphere of amity, frankness and understanding prevailed during the talks.

JAPAN REPORTEDLY REASSURES PLO ON EGYPT AID

NC021327 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 2 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Paris, June 2 (AFP)--Japan has reportedly given guarantees to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) that it will take no part in the financial assistance plan for Egypt which President as-Sadat has proposed to the industrialised countries, the Paris Arab-language weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL said here today. The only credits the Japanese Government would extend to Egypt followed from previous commitments, made before this signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, the weekly added.

SIX-NATION COMMITTEE CONVENES IN AMMAN

Jordan's Badran Receives Ministers

JN021340 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] In his office this morning, Prime Minister Mudar Badran received Ali Ahmed Ghazali, Algerian minister of public works; Azzouz Mathari, Tunisian minister of finance; 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Atiqi, Kuwaiti minister of finance and petroleum; Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade; Shaykh Muhammad al-'Ali Aba al-Khayl, Saudi minister of finance and national economy; and Hikmat Ibrahim, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member.

These ministers will participate in the meetings of the six-nation committee derived from the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference recently held in Baghdad.

Discussion dealt with the recommendations of the conference and the political and economic measures adopted by the Arab countries in the wake of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. They also discussed matters dealing with the transfer of the Arab League and its affiliated agencies from Cairo to Tunis and to other Arab countries.

The meeting was attended by Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, minister of industry and trade, and Muhammad ad-Dabbas, minister of finance.

Committee Begins Meetings

JN021625 Amman JNA in Arabic 1550 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 2 June--The six-nation committee deriving from the Baghdad Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad met at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in Amman today. Kuwaiti Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Atiqi was elected chairman of the meeting.

Al-'Atiqi said that the main objective of the Baghdad conference resolutions is to project Arab cooperation at its best in terms of adopting a unified stand on the Palestinian question.

The Kuwaiti finance minister said: Most of the Baghdad summit resolutions have been implemented. The aim of our present meeting is to increase the effectiveness and implementation of these measures in order to tighten the economic siege of the Egyptian Government.

Jordan's Hasan Meets Committee

JN021942 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] At his office this evening, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan received the members of the six-nation committee deriving from the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held in Baghdad.

During the meeting they reviewed the latest developments of the situation in the Arab area. The crown prince explained to the members of the committee the dimensions of the policy of Israeli settlement in the occupied Arab areas, the economic, military and social pressure exerted against our kinsmen in the occupied areas and Jordan's constant efforts to support their steadfastness.

The meeting was attended by the minister of commerce and industry and the minister of finance.

BAHRAIN

PREMIER RETURNS FROM 1-MONTH VISIT TO EUROPE

JN012001 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1950 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 1 June--Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah returned here this evening at the end of a 1-month private visit to Europe.

The prime minister was welcomed at the airport by His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain; Bahrain's heir apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah; and senior officials.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 1-DAY VISIT

JN050748 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0655 GMT 5 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 5 June--Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived here early this morning on a 1-day visit to Bahrain.

The Syrian minister was welcomed by Minister of Housing Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah Al Khali Khalifah and Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn Faris Al Khalifah, Foreign Ministry administrative and consular affairs director.

KUWAIT

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR'S ALLEGATION DENIED

ID031700 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1320 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 3 June--Kuwait strongly denied today that it had interfered in any way in Iran's internal affairs and described such accusations by a senior Iranian official as baseless.

The denial was made by 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs, in reply to newsmen's questions concerning the statements made by Ahmad Madani, governor of the Iranian province of Khuzestan, who alleged that the Kuwaiti Government called on the demonstrators in the province to mutiny against the Iranian Government. Husayn said that Kuwait was surprised by Madani's statements and hopes that his views do not represent the views of the friendly Iranian Government.

He added that the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy was summoned to the Foreign Ministry today and informed that the Khuzestan governor's claims were "completely untrue."

ECONOMIC, TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BANGLADESH

ID032102 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1704 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At 1800 today at the As-Salam Palace an agreement on economic and trade cooperation between Kuwait and the People's Republic of Bangladesh was signed by Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry 'Abd al-Wahab al-Nafisi and Bangladesh Minister of Industries Jamaluddin Ahmed.

JOINT STATEMENT ON BANGLADESH PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD041650 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1350 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 4 June--Kuwait and Bangladesh today denounced Israel's anti-human rights practices in the occupied Arab territories and its attempts to change the demographical character of these territories and affirmed that the establishment of a comprehensive, durable peace in the Middle East requires the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestinian people, within the framework of the United Nations.

A joint statement issued here today at the end of Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman's visit to Kuwait stated that the desired peace cannot be achieved except with Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem and the retrieval by the Palestinian people of their established legitimate national rights including the right to establish an independent state.

The statement also affirmed the two countries support for the PLO in its role as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and Gen Ziaur Rahman expressed their conviction that the preservation of peace and stability in the gulf region is the sole responsibility of the region's countries without any foreign intervention. They also stressed the need for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in accordance with UN resolutions.

The two sides also stressed the importance of concentrated efforts by all peace-loving nations to bolster world peace and security on the basis of the principles of respect for regional sovereignty and safety, noninterference in internal affairs and the solution of conflicts by peaceful means.

The two Islamic states stressed the importance of solidarity and cooperation among Islamic countries and renewed their pledge to bolster the Islamic Congress Organization and to adhere to its charter.

The statement also said that solidarity and cooperation among the Islamic countries "does not only benefit these countries alone but will contribute to the establishment of peace and stability throughout the world."

Kuwait and Bangladesh expressed determination to work together to establish a new international economic system which guarantees equality and justice for the developing countries. They stressed the need for giving special attention to solving the problems facing less developed countries.

The leaders of the two states expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations and the potential for increased cooperation between them.

The visit which Gen Ziaur Rahman began last Saturday and on which he was accompanied by the Bangladesh minister of foreign affairs and industries has resulted in the signing of agreements on trade and economic cooperation and cultural exchanges.

The two countries agreed to set up a ministerial committee to study and develop cooperation between them in all fields. The amir of Kuwait accepted President Ziaur Rahman's invitation to visit Bangladesh. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

Zia Departure

LDO41132 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 4 June--President of Bangladesh Ziaur Rahman left here today at the end of his 3-day official visit to Kuwait. He was seen off by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, who held talks with him during the visit on bilateral cooperation, developments in the Middle East and other issues. The visit has resulted in signing two agreements between the two countries--one on economic and trade cooperation and the second on cultural exchanges.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRAN APPOINTED

LDO41320 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A decree appearing today in the official gazette announces the transfer of Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwait ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, to the General Department in the Foreign Ministry. Another decree was also published announcing the appointment of Ahman 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasim as head of the Kuwaiti diplomatic mission to the Islamic Republic of Iran with the title of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

PLO'S QADDUMI MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

JN041431 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1100 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, met in Kuwait this morning with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Skaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah. They discussed the latest developments in southern Lebanon and the recurrent Zionist aggression against the cities, villages and Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon.

Brother Abu al-Lutf arrived in Kuwait at a late hour the day before yesterday for an official visit, during which he will hold talks with high-ranking Kuwaiti officials.

OMAN

PFLO ASSAILS QABUS' POLICY ON U.S. BASES

LD012202 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Formerly the Aden "Voice of Oman" radio]

[Excerpts] Masses of our militant Omani people: There is no doubt that Omani territory has become an advanced base for American imperialism, especially since America lost Iran through the victory of the Iranian revolution and the fall of the shah's regime, which constituted the principal pillar of imperialism in the region.

The agent regime in Muscat has become the willing tool of American imperialism, as we can see from its flaunting of its agency for America. This was made clear this week in the American magazine TIME, in which Qabus asked the United States to intervene in the Arabian Gulf to protect the oilwells from what he called the Soviet threat, which, he claimed, had made the PDRY an extension base.

Our people know in advance what Qabus calls the Soviet threat, and we do not need to explain it here. Qabus and his agent regime are facing a threat from the Omani people, who will in a few days' time celebrate the 14th anniversary of the armed revolution under the PFLO leadership. This is the real threat which is facing Qabus, and that is why he is fumbling about looking for assistance from American imperialism and its agents in the region, such as As-Sadat's regime and, possibly tomorrow, from the Zionist entity.

The Omani people do not want the British or the Americans or any other foreigners to control their destiny and resources.

Brothers, the agent Qabus' open admission of his agency for American imperialism comes soon after the agent Muscat regime opened wide our country's doors to American imperialism. There is Masirah Island base which has been transferred to the United States. Work is proceeding on the island to transform it into a huge naval and air base to accord with America's military orientation in the region. In addition to this, the United States has transferred many of its espionage bases which used to be in Iran to Oman. There are also American military experts in Qabus' army, which is being equipped with American weapons.

Thus, if Qabus has already given everything to American imperialism, thereby challenging our people and the masses of our Arab people, what more could he give it when he asked it to intervene? Or was Qabus trying to tell the other rulers in the region: Give America what I have given it in Oman, because in that lies your security?

The question is: Would the rulers of the region accept the advice of the agent Qabus whose agency has become shamelessly open in the service of American imperialism and more hostile to the masses of the region and their right to freedom, independence and decent life? Will these other rulers slip into the quagmire of treachery to national and pan-Arab interests in which the agent Qabus has fallen and which will inevitably bring him to his inevitable end? Remember the shah.

MOSHE DAYAN ARRIVES IN CAIRO, HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

NCO41200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1125 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 June--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan held a press conference at Cairo airport this morning, following the arrival of the Israeli foreign minister and the delegation accompanying him.

In a statement he made at the beginning of the conference, Dr Butrus Ghali welcomed the Israeli foreign minister saying: The presence of Moshe Dayan in Cairo is new proof that the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel is proceeding along the correct line.

Moshe Dayan then made a statement thanking the Egyptian Government and Dr Butrus Ghali for inviting him, his wife and colleagues to visit Egypt. Moshe Dayan said: We have been looking forward to this for a long time, Dayan pointed out that he will hold discussions in Cairo on the main points for finding guidelines for what we call in general terms the normalization of relations.

Moshe Dayan also said that under the peace agreement, relations will be normalized after 9 months. However, the feeling, he added, is that there are steps that must be taken now.

The Israeli foreign minister said at the press conference that there are many problems connected with the inhabitants along the borders of the two states. These are in addition to other problems that must be tackled in order that we may start the building of normal relations, governed by frankness, between the two countries.

Asked whether he will bring up the question of autonomy during his visit to Cairo, Moshe Dayan said that this subject will be discussed on 11 June in Alexandria at a meeting of the Egyptian and Israeli committees entrusted with autonomy negotiations. Dayan added that chief delegate to the autonomy discussions Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg will arrive in Cairo this Wednesday for discussions with the Egyptian officials. Dayan further said that he is only a member of the Israeli delegation, not its leader to speak about the autonomy negotiations. He also said that the agenda for these negotiations will be discussed in Alexandria, and that he is not in Egypt to discuss this question.

About his meeting with President as-Sadat in Ismailia during his visit, Dayan said that he had heard of it only now from Dr Butrus Ghali. He added that this is a good surprise and that the meeting had not been arranged at his request. He also said that he has no information about the meeting; nor does he know the reason for it. Dayan said that he was informed about the meeting, and he welcomes it.

Asked whether he is carrying a letter from Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to the Egyptian leadership, Dayan referred to what Begin said yesterday to the effect that he hopes that the peace agreement with Egypt will be the first step toward a comprehensive solution with all the neighboring countries. Dayan also said that Begin greatly appreciates President as-Sadat's courage.

Asked if he feels embarrassed at being in Egypt at a time when work is continuing on the construction of new settlements in the West Bank, the Israeli foreign minister said: We have true democracy in Israel. During yesterday's Cabinet debate on the establishment of a settlement in the eastern part of Nabulus, four or five ministers opposed the establishment of the settlement, while the majority of the Cabinet approved. We carry out the view of the majority.

Asked when Israel would end its aggression against Lebanon, Dayan said: We are prepared to establish peace with Lebanon now, or at any time and any place. We have no problems or territorial ambitions in Lebanon; not for even an inch of Lebanese territory. Dayan added: However, the PLO is present in Lebanon, attacks us from there and maintains its commands and leaders on Lebanese territory. It is no secret that after every attack on Israeli civilians, the PLO announces responsibility for the attack.

Dayan went on: When information reaches us that the Palestinian armed forces intend to attack us, we do not wait until they get to us and kill us; we send our soldiers to attack them. However, when they stop doing that there will be no problem between us. In any case, we are prepared to establish peace with the Lebanese Government at any time, any day and without preconditions.

Replying to another question as to whether the subject of settlements would be discussed during the talks on the normalization of relations, Dayan expressed his belief that the subject will not be discussed during the talks.

The Israeli foreign minister added: This question is related to Israel's right to establish settlements. This subject was discussed at Camp David and the result was that the other side found out that the peace agreement, or the discussion of the question of autonomy, could not proceed unless we agreed to halt the building of new settlements. [sentence as received] This was the situation at the beginning. Dayan added: However, it is very clear that we will discuss the subject of autonomy without Israel having to agree to any condition banning the continuation of the establishment of settlements there. I do not see any obstacle, because the solution, in my view, is that we live together, not divided or isolated from each other. However, we want a Jewish state to be the neighbor of an Arab state. There is nothing wrong with this.

The same question on the settlements was addressed to Dr Butrus Ghali, who said: I do not wish to comment on this, but I have one observation to make; namely, that I differ completely with the views presented by Mr Dayan on the question of settlements. Dr Ghali added: Despite this radical, basic difference between us on this subject, I believe that through negotiations we will surmount all difficulties, just as we did in the previous negotiations that began on 25 December 1977 in Ismailia and in the negotiations on the peace treaty in Washington in March.

Dayan commented on Dr Butrus Ghali's statement by saying: Some 18 months ago, there was a very wide gap between the two sides and the two positions. I am now trying to put on the table the basic Israeli positions from which we will not retreat by as much as one iota; we will not remove the settlements.

He added: There were differences with Egypt during the first phase. These were resolved and we reached an agreement. We are about to begin negotiations which will continue for 1 year. We have actually begun the negotiations. I believe that our experience during past negotiations will be beneficial. At the outset of the negotiations there were differences and a great gap in the views between us. However, the experience we gained during the negotiations gives us hope and a good opportunity to bring about the success of the upcoming negotiations. After 5 years of self-rule, we will debate the final agreement for peace.

Asked if more Palestinian prisoners will be released, or whether the matter will be confined to the 16 persons who have been released, Dayan said that he knows nothing about this subject or the exact figure.

Dr Butrus Ghali then spoke, emphasizing for the second time that he disagrees completely with what Dayan said on the subject of the settlements. Dr Ghali said: I am hopeful and optimistic about the possibility of overcoming the obstacles, as happened during the first phase of negotiations. The same thing could happen in the upcoming talks on complete self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza sector. We will go to Ismailia now. There will be more talks between us in Cairo during the next 2 days.

Dayan commented by saying: I would like to say in conclusion that we will try to take up every word and every letter in the Camp David agreement to which we have committed ourselves.

Dr Butrus Ghali met with Dayan upon his arrival. The meeting took place at the airport lounge and lasted 20 minutes.

As-Sadat Receives Dayan

NC041255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Ismailia, 4 June--At noon today, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat received in Ismailia Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. Vice President Husni Mubarak and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali attended the approximately 1-hour interview.

Moshe Dayan, accompanied by Dr Butrus Ghali, returned to Cairo after the meeting.

Ghali Hosts Dinner

NC042033 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2017 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 June--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali gave a dinner banquet at his residence this evening in honor of Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and the delegation accompanying him. Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil attended.

Moshe Dayan and his wife are scheduled to leave Cairo for Luxor tomorrow on a tour of archeological and tourist landmarks.

Border Talks Begin

NC042115 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 June--At 1840 today, the official talks between Egypt and Israel began with a separate meeting between Minister of State and Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan to discuss the bases and principles for opening the border between the two countries.

The meeting lasted 45 minutes, after which a plenary session attended by members of the two countries' delegations was held.

The Egyptian delegation includes northern Sinai Governor Muhammad Husayn Shawkat; Ambassadors 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, Ahmad Mahir, and 'Ala' Ghayrat; and counselors Ihab Wahbah, Sayyid al-Masri, Sayyid Anwar Abu 'Ali and Maj Gen Taha al-Majdub.

The Israeli delegation includes Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Gen Avraham Tamir, Mr (Rob Ron), Mr Rubenstein and Mrs Yosef Haddad.

The meeting between the Egyptian and Israeli delegations lasted until 2030.

Dr Butrus Ghali said after the meeting that the talks were positive and constructive, and that the main objective was to discuss the various problems connected with the normalization of relations between the two countries, in accordance with the peace agreement signed in Washington last March.

He said: This morning we met with President as-Sadat and heard his instructions on how to tackle the various problems relating to the normalization of relations. We will continue the talks Wednesday with Dr Mustafa Khalil.

Asked whether President as-Sadat would visit Jerusalem, Dr Ghali said: I have no information about this.

Ghali said that it was agreed to establish a direct line between the Egyptian and Israeli Foreign Ministries for cooperation and consultation regarding various matters pertaining to the normalization of relations.

In a statement after the meeting, Moshe Dayan said he was pleased with meeting President as-Sadat today. He said that the meeting was cordial and unexpected and made a good impression. He expressed the belief that by this meeting President as-Sadat wanted to create a positive initiative for Dayan's first visit to Egypt.

He added: We discussed the situation with President as-Sadat today and President as-Sadat asked me about Mr Begin's health. I said that he is in good health. Dayan said that President as-Sadat is confident of his course and that he is looking forward to the outcome of the elections that will be held in Egypt. He added that President as-Sadat is determined to implement the provisions of the treaty to arrive at a comprehensive peace between Israel and all the Arab states, and that he sees no reason not to establish normal relations with Israel in implementation of the agreement.

Dayan once again expressed his pleasure at meeting President as-Sadat, and added that he would resume his talks in Cairo on Wednesday at a meeting with the Egyptian prime minister.

It was decided at tonight's meeting to set up two Egyptian and Israeli technical committees. The first, which is under the chairmanship of the northern Sinai governor and Yosef Haddad for the Israeli side, will deal with local problems in Sinai. The second, under Ambassador Taha al-Majdub, will deal with the subject of normalizing relations.

At today's meeting the discussions dealt with problems arising from the opening of the border in relation to extradition of criminals, smuggling problems, movement of Palestinian students via Sinai to the West Bank and Gaza Strip, affairs of the Palestinian students in Egypt and agricultural crops in Al-'Arish or in other areas still to be liberated in Sinai.

It was learned that Egypt refused to discuss a plan for the freedom of movement of citizens between the two countries. Egypt also refused to open the Al-'Arish road until 8 months from now, at the actual normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. It also declined to allow Israeli fishermen in Al-Bardawil Bay or to allow Egyptians to work in Israel.

The only Israelis to be allowed to visit Egypt are the information media men, scientists, writers and intellectuals, after obtaining visas from Egyptian Embassies abroad or at Cairo international airport. They should enter Egypt by the official points of entry.

It was also learned that the question of aviation between the two countries across the international air corridor opened after Al-'Arish was transferred will also be discussed. It was agreed to hold a meeting between air technicians in the two countries to discuss the regulations to be applied to the international airlines wishing to use the air corridor. This is expected to be declared in a statement to be issued after the conclusion of the talks to be held Wednesday with Dr Mustafa Khalil.

The two technical committees, which will begin their meetings Tuesday, are due to submit their reports before the next session on Wednesday.

The Egyptian-Israeli committee under the chairmanship of the northern Sinai governor and Yosef Haddad on the Israeli side will meet in Al-'Arish 11 June to discuss local problems there.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL CRITICIZES REJECTION STATES

NC041842 Cairo Mena in Arabic 1738 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 June--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has reaffirmed that Egypt is proceeding along the correct course for liberating the land, restoring sovereignty and solving the Palestine question. He stressed that Egypt will not be deterred by any resolutions, since it is the heart of the Arab world and is anxious to preserve Arab solidarity and the future of the Palestine question.

In a speech delivered today at the inauguration of the fourth blast furnace at the iron and steel complex in Hulwan, the prime minister explained that Egypt is waging the battle of peace--the battle of resisting attempts to isolate Egypt from the Arab nation, the battle of negotiations to secure the rights of the Palestinian people to establish full autonomy, the battle of opposing attempts to destroy Egypt's economy. He stressed that Egypt will triumph in this battle.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that Egypt had not traded with the oil question but sacrificed a great deal and will stand alongside the Arab nation and the Palestine question. The Arab petroleum exporting states, on the other hand, had missed an opportunity that could have been used to secure some political advantages to solve the Palestine question and are still letting such opportunities go by.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the Arab states are seeking a peaceful solution of the Arab question within the framework of a long term strategy, and added: We are still awaiting the implementation of this strategy.

The prime minister said that Egypt accepts all the proposals made by the Arabs for solving the question, including the call for convening the Geneva conference, recourse to the United Nations and the participation of the Soviet Union in the peace efforts. He added: The Arabs make different proposals every time. When we declared our readiness to go to Geneva, Syria said: Who said we want to go to Geneva?

Answering allegations reiterated by the rejectionist states, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that Egypt did not conclude a pact with Israel and the United States. He added that Egypt completely rejects such a pact and will not allow the presence of foreign troops, training, monitoring or warning stations on its territory by any foreign state, big or small.

The prime minister stressed that Egypt has always adhered to the Arab collective defense pact which, he said, constitutes no aggression against anyone, but constitutes a defense of the Arab nation and of the Arab states and peoples against aggression. He stressed that Egypt is committed to this and that it will safeguard its Arabism and Arab solidarity.

INDIA SUPPORTS EGYPT'S MIDEAST POLICY

NC031134 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 June--In a dispatch from New Delhi, the newspaper AS-SIYASI reports today that the Indian Government has informed the so-called rejection front Arab states that India is fully convinced that the Egyptian policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict is a wise policy consistent with the UN Charter and the principles of international law.

The paper adds that the Indian Government has notified the rejection front that India will not allow any of the rejectionist states to draw India and Indian interests into the conflicts and controversies these states are creating against Egypt.

Attributing its report to a senior official at the Indian Foreign Ministry, the paper says that the Indian Foreign Ministry has warned the Moroccan ambassador in New Delhi that it will not hesitate to adopt the necessary diplomatic and political action, if he does not stop making statements that India considers as interference in its domestic affairs.

The paper says that the Indian Government has notified the Egyptian Government that India does not condemn the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, and that the Indian Government is very eager to preserve the good relations between India and Egypt in various diplomatic, political, economic, trade and cultural fields.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES LETTER FROM SRI LANKA PRIME MINISTER

NC041345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 May--President Anwar as-Sadat received a letter today from Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Premadasa confirming his country's continuing cooperation with Egypt and the other nonaligned states to reach a final and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis based on resolutions by the United Nations and the nonaligned movement.

The following is the text of the Sri Lanka prime minister's letter to President as-Sadat:

I was greatly honored to receive your letter conveyed by the ambassador of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to your country.

I appreciate your noble gesture to acquaint me with your point of view on the latest developments in the Middle East. I was pleased that these consultations were carried out within the framework of the principles of the nonaligned movement to which we attach great hopes.

I have followed with extreme interest your mighty efforts for establishing peace. Sri Lanka will continue to cooperate with you and with the other nonaligned states to reach a final and comprehensive settlement based on the UN and the nonaligned movement's resolutions in order that peace, justice and stability may prevail in the Middle East.

I look forward to the boosting and strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Please accept, Your Excellency, my esteem and regards.

PRESIDENT MEETS CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATION DELEGATION

NC042230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2218 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Ismailia, 4 June--President Anwar as-Sadat today received in Ismailia a delegation of Christian organizations from the United States and Israel. The delegation extended the president an invitation written on papyrus to visit Mount Scopus in Jerusalem on 9 September, where the president will join the Christian celebrations by delivering a speech that will be transmitted via satellite to all Christians in the world.

The delegation leaves Cairo tomorrow for Jerusalem to extend a similar invitation to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The delegation will also extend an invitation to President Carter to attend the celebration.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON RELATIONS WITH PDRY

JN042209 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 June--The Iraqi Foreign Ministry issued a statement here this evening explaining the nature of the emotional actions carried out by the PDRY authorities against the Iraqi Embassy in Aden. Following is the text of the statement:

On the morning of 3 June 1979, the Iraqi Republic's Embassy in Aden was surprised by special military forces of the PDRY Government, who encircled the embassy, preventing embassy employees from entering or leaving and preventing those with business there to go to the embassy.

At 1200 on the same day, the PDRY foreign minister summoned the ambassador of the Iraqi Republic in Aden and handed him a memo regarding the killing of a person called Tawfiq Rushdi. The memo claimed that persons affiliated with the Embassy of the Iraqi Republic in Aden were behind the incident and that an Iraqi Embassy car was seen near the site of the incident. The memo requested that diplomatic immunity be lifted from several embassy employees. The Iraqi ambassador in Aden has denied these claims. He explained that the responsible PDRY authorities did not arrest any of the embassy officials at the time of the incident.

It seems that the responsible PDRY authorities chose the names of the wanted Iraqis from the list of embassy employees prepared by the PDRY Foreign Ministry, though they had nothing to do with the incident. Evidence of this is that one of them, Hashim Gharib, left Aden for Iraq 3 weeks ago and is still in Baghdad. Furthermore, the license plate number of the car said to have been at the site of the incident does not correspond to any number of the cars belonging to the embassy or its employees.

The ambassador of the Iraqi Republic in Aden has refused to lift the immunity of the above mentioned officials because they had nothing to do with the incident. The Yemeni request contradicts the principles of international law and norms. Despite the clarifications submitted by our ambassador in Aden, the PDRY foreign minister threatened that if the Iraqi employees were not handed over, the military forces would storm the Iraqi Embassy building by force.

Immediately upon receiving the memo of the PDRY Foreign Ministry, which was conveyed via the Iraqi Embassy in Aden, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry sent a reply that was handed to the PDRY charge d'affaires in Baghdad on the evening of 3 June, 1979. The memo said that if indeed true, the above incident must have been engineered by a quarter that intended to harm the relations between the two countries. The embassy or any other Iraqi quarter had nothing whatsoever to do with the incident.

The Foreign Ministry stressed in its memo that the Aden Government can act in this connection as it deems fit, but the Iraqi Government usually handles such cases in accordance with the principle of reciprocity. The Iraqi Government points out that if this were the case, matters might develop to the point where relations between the two countries would take a grave turn. Undoubtedly, this would not be in their interest.

This memo was also handed to the PDRY Foreign Ministry in the presence of 'Abbas Zaki, the PLO representative and the dean of the Arab diplomatic corps, and Muhammad Sa'id Jibril, the Libyan ambassador in Aden.

Following what has been mentioned, the South Yemeni authorities reinforced their military and security forces around the embassy building. These included members of the special forces and artillery whose weapons were directed toward the Iraqi Embassy. The responsible PDRY authorities also seized three vehicles belonging to members of the embassy staff.

At 2400 on the same night, the PDRY foreign minister told the Iraqi ambassador in Aden that he insisted that the employees be handed over. He threatened that failing that, the Yemeni security authorities would carry out the orders given to them.

At 0300 on 4 June, 1979, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry informed the PDRY charge d'affaires in Baghdad and the PDRY Foreign Ministry, through the Iraqi ambassador in Aden, of the Iraqi Government's refusal to lift the immunity on the Iraqi employees, as they had nothing whatsoever to do with the incident. The Foreign Ministry reaffirmed that the PDRY demand conflicts with international law and norms. The Foreign Ministry, while placing these facts before Arab and world public opinion, is deeply pained by this fabricated incident and the manner in which the responsible PDRY authorities conducted themselves, which is bound to have its effect on relations between the two countries. The PDRY Government will alone be responsible for the consequences.

TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO GDR

JN021807 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 June--Revolution Command Council member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali returned here this afternoon at the end of a weeklong visit to the GDR, during which he attended the meetings of the Iraqi-GDR Permanent Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

In a statement to the press, 'Ali said that during the visit he conveyed a letter from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman. 'Ali added that he and Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and SED Central Committee Politburo member, discussed bilateral relations, Arab issues and questions of joint interest. He pointed out that the work of the Iraqi-GDR Permanent Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation led to the signing of joint minutes for bilateral cooperation, including new formulas for developing cooperation between them in the industrial, trade, scientific and technical fields and in the irrigation, agriculture, and construction sectors.

KING HUSAYN LEAVES FOR ALGERIA, FRANCE

JN041310 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 4 June--Jordan's King Husayn left Amman for Algeria at noon today at the head of an official delegation on a visit that will last several days. During the visit, King Husayn will hold talks with Algerian President Col Chadli Bendjedid on the situation in the Arab area and ways of strengthening bilateral cooperation and coordination. The delegation accompanying His Majesty King Husayn consists of Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Chief of the Royal Court ash-Bharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf; Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash; and senior officials. His Majesty King Husayn is expected to visit France after Algeria.

PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED ON YAR PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

JN021708 Amman JNA in Arabic 1552 GMT 2 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 2 June--At the conclusion of the talks between the Jordanian side led by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the YAR side led by Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, the following press statement was released today:

At the invitation of Mudar Badran, prime minister of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and his accompanying delegation paid an official visit to the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan from 30 May 1979 to 2 June 1979. During the visit Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani met with His Majesty King Husayn of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, and conveyed a message and an official invitation to his majesty from his brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR. His majesty gratefully accepted the invitation.

Talks were held during the visit between the Jordanian and YAR sides, in a spirit of brotherhood and responsibility. The two sides stressed the importance of adhering to Arab solidarity, the importance of coordination and cooperation among the Arab states to achieve unified Arab action--especially during the current period in the history of our Arab nation--and the need to exert efforts to strengthen intrinsic Arab power. The two sides also underlined their commitment to the resolutions of the latest Arab summit conference convened in Baghdad, and to the resolutions and recommendations of the Baghdad Arab foreign and economy ministers conference. The two sides emphasized that the sole solution to the Middle East problem can only be achieved by complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and by recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination in their homeland.

Regarding relations between the two fraternal countries, the two sides stressed their determination to strengthen and develop relations in the cultural, scientific, economic, health and information fields. The two sides also expressed their desire to increase the volume of bilateral trade. An agreement on economic and trade exchange was signed between the two fraternal countries during the visit. YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani extended an invitation to Prime Minister Mudar Badran to visit the YAR. The invitation was gratefully accepted and the date of the visit is to be fixed at the earliest opportunity. The YAR side expressed its profound gratitude and great appreciation for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded the delegation during its visit by Jordanian officials and citizens. Amman and San'a', Saturday evening, 2 June 1979.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ATTEMPT ON AL-JUMAYYIL'S LIFE

NC041659 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1644 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, leader of the Lebanese Phalangist Party, escaped a criminal attempt at 1720 today; Lebanon was also saved. The Phalangist leader was in his car on his way to a meeting with the Christian leagues in Sarba. One hundred meters from the army barrier at Nahr al-Kalb a mine exploded in a car parked alongside the highway near the Yasu' al-Malak crossroad. The Phalangist leader was slightly wounded. The first medical report calls the head wound superficial. President Ilyas Sarkis immediately contacted Sayyidat Lubnan Hospital to congratulate the Phalangist leader on his safety. Former President Camille Sham'un and various other personages called at the hospital. The Phalangist leader appealed to the citizens to observe calm and restraint.

1 Killed, 14 Wounded

NC042215 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpts] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has escaped an assassination attempt by an explosive charge on the Juniyah Road. Shaykh Pierre was taken to Sayyidat Lubnan Hospital for treatment. His condition calls for no anxiety. He left the hospital for home at 1945. One person, George Paris, was killed and 14 others were wounded in the blast.

Assailants Sought

NC041822 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1725 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command has said the following: The Lebanese Forces Command Council held its weekly meeting under its chairman, Bashir al-Jumayyil. While the council was reviewing the general situation in the country it was notified of the attempted assassination of Phalangist leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. The command council took immediate measures to expedite the investigation to uncover the identity of the criminal quarters which planned the ugly operation. The Lebanese Forces Command Council strongly denounces this mean action, which is against the sound Lebanese course followed by Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. The council conveys warm wishes to the Lebanese Phalangist leader for a speedy recovery and resumption of his national activity. Answering a question about the identity of the culprits, the official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command said: Whoever they may be, we will sooner or later hunt them down, and whatever protection they may have, the people's justice will show no mercy to them. Commenting on the incident, Abu Arz said: We strongly denounce these criminal attempts against the Lebanese resistance and the heroes of the resistance by such criminal actions. We thank God for saving Phalangist leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and consequently saving Lebanon from a new catastrophe.

SYRIAN NATIONALISTS, PALESTINIANS SET UP FORTIFICATIONS

NC041251 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Armed concentrations and movement of vehicles belonging to the Syrian nationalists and the Palestinian Liberation Army were observed in Az-Za'rur in Upper al-Matn, particularly in 'Ayn as-Sawa'ir quarter. They were protected by the Syrian deterrent forces. It was reported a short while ago that intermittent fire from various weapons is now being heard in the area.

The Voice of Lebanon has received information from Jabal Bakr area in Ash-Shuf District to the effect that the socialist party and its associates are setting up fortifications and barricades to place heavy and medium weapons there.

It has also been reported that the Palestinians in Ad-Damur evacuate the township at night and go to neighboring villages because of their fear of a sudden Israeli attack. The Palestinians say that they have information that Israel will occupy Ad-Damur township shortly.

In Clemenso Street in the western bank of Beirut, armed elements of Fatah entered the office of William Qazan, the honorary consul general of Nicaragua in Lebanon and friend of the amir of Qatar and his personal representative, at 1100 today. They opened fire on the office staff killing George Khuri and one of the Fatah elements who attacked the office.

Sniping is prevailing along the traditional lines of the capital, particularly of the southern suburb. Traffic on Fu'ad Shihab Bridge is light.

SHAM'UN CLAIMS U.S. PLAN ON PALESTINIAN SETTLEMENT

NC041330 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un said today he has in his possession a U.S. CIA report--which he will publish later--that confirms some Beirut newspaper reports on the existence of a U.S.-Soviet plan to settle the Palestinians in Lebanon. The report is also confirmed by a past speech by President Hafiz al-Asad in which he said that the plot against Lebanon aims at turning it into an alternative homeland for the Palestinians. This aforementioned document also proves the existence of such a plot.

Former President Sham'un added: In any case the plot did not succeed because all the international circumstances indicate that what was planned remained in the mere planning stage without any chance of success.

Asked his view of the answer given by a very low-level official of the As-Sa'iqah Organization on his call on the Palestinians to cooperate without violence, former President Sham'un answered: I am awaiting an answer from the PLO leader. I don't pay any attention to any statement issued by any other person, especially if he belongs to an organization that is more loyal to the non-Palestinians than to the Palestinians.

ISRAELI PLANES FLY OVER BEIRUT

NC041243 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew over the Lebanese capital and Palestinian camps near the airport this morning. Fire broke out in the forest opposite the airport as a result of anti-aircraft missiles.

It has been reported that the Israeli warplanes carried out several sorties during the night over the positions of armed Palestinians and then shelled Hasbayya township on their way back. Israeli gunboats were in the meantime watching the armed movements all along the southern coast.

AL-ASAD MEETS WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN DAMASCUS

JN041307 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Octavio Malmierca at 1300 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and the Cuban ambassador in Damascus.

Malmierca Makes Departure Statement

JN050614 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Octavio Malmierca and his accompanying delegation left Damascus this evening following a 2-day visit to Syria. The Cuban delegation met with President Hafiz al-Asad and had talks with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The talks dealt with the nonaligned conference scheduled to be held in Havana in September. The delegation was seen off by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister; and several high-ranking officials. In a predeparture statement to a SANA correspondent, Malmierca expressed satisfaction over the outcome of his talks in Syria. He asserted that the views of the Syrian and Cuban governments were identical. He added that consolidating the unity of the nonaligned countries as an independent force will contribute to solving international problems and to bolstering the struggle against imperialist, racism, and Zionism.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES QATARI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN041317 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani and the accompanying delegation at 1130 today. The meeting was attended by the Qatari ambassador in Damascus.

Then President al-Asad and Shaykh Suhaym held a closed meeting. The discussions centered on the current Arab situation and the recent developments. They also discussed ways of consolidating the Arab steadfastness and repulsing all anti-Arab designs. Syrian-Qatari relations were also discussed.

SYRIAN-IRAQI HIGHER POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN BAGHDAD

JN041206 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jun--Tariq 'Aziz, President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr's envoy and Revolution Command Council member, met here today with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. After the meeting Khaddam stated that they discussed working formulas to achieve Syrian-Iraqi unity. Agreement was reached to hold a meeting of the Syrian-Iraqi higher political committee in Baghdad on 16 June. Khaddam also said that the Iraqi envoy had been entrusted with a reply message from President al-Asad to President al-Bakr. The meeting was attended by Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and the Iraqi and Syrian ambassadors in the two countries.

ALGERIA

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION'S VISIT

JN040925 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] A joint statement was issued last night on the talks the Ba'th Party delegation held in Algeria with officials of the Algerian Liberation Front Party.

The two parties have agreed on the following points:

1. To hold meetings between the two leaderships twice a year to coordinate work and to exchange views that concern the two parties and serve the common objectives they are struggling to achieve. The foreign relations offices shall arrange the meetings;
2. To strengthen the ties between the popular and trade organizations serving the Arab masses;
3. To exchange delegations to deepen the existing militant ties between the two parties.

The two delegations reviewed the current situation in the Arab area and the plots being hatched by Zionism, imperialism, and their agents. They also reviewed the serious consequences resulting from these plots. They focused on the plot Egyptian ruler As-Sadat implemented when he made his treasonous visit to occupied Jerusalem, when he signed the Camp David accords, and finally when he concluded the separate peace treaty with the Zionist enemy.

The two sides' analyses of the plot and its impact on the Arab struggle and future were identical. The two sides expressed their determination to resist and thwart this plot, to reject its results, and to continue the struggle to liberate all the occupied Arab territories and regain the rights of the Palestinian people, thereby enabling them to set up their independent state on their soil under their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO.

The two sides reviewed the situation in Lebanon and the efforts aimed at preserving Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and stability. They condemned the attacks the Zionist forces and their agents are launching on Lebanon and the Palestinian camps.

They reiterated their determination to use all means to confront these attacks and to step up Palestinian-Lebanese joint efforts against the aggression. They expressed satisfaction over the positive role being played by the Arab Deterrent Forces, Syria's efforts to strengthen legality in Lebanon, and Palestinian-Lebanese efforts to confront the Zionist aggression.

After expressing absolute faith in the Arab masses' ability to confront all challenges and to wreck plots, the two sides affirmed their parties' determination to continue to implement the resolutions of the pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation--resolutions adopted in Tripoli, Algiers and Damascus. They also expressed their wish to continue efforts to strengthen this front and to develop its effectiveness.

They reiterated their determination to meet their commitments with regard to the Baghdad summit's resolutions to thwart the treason of As-Sadat, who is disregarding the Egyptian people's will to defend their honor and Arab affiliation. The two sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the Egyptian patriotic forces in resisting the humiliation and treasonous agreement. They expressed determination to return Egypt to its natural position in the Arab nation's battle against imperialism, Zionism and their allies.

While discussing the international situation, the two sides expressed satisfaction over the victory of the Iranian popular revolution over the agent imperial regime.

The two sides reiterated their two countries' commitment to consolidate the nonaligned movement and to step up its activity to confront imperialist hegemony and Zionist infiltration. The two sides discussed the best ways to make the upcoming Havana conference a success, to make it a conference for solidarity and coordination among the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America for curbing the imperialist onslaught in the Third World.

They agreed to seek the suspension of Egypt from the nonaligned movement and all its bodies.

In conclusion, the statement noted that the Algerian Liberation Front delegation expressed its appreciation for the efforts of Syria--its party, people, and government--to set up a unified and socialist Arab society and to strengthen Syria's defensive capability and steadfastness vis-a-vis the Zionist enemy. The Algerian side expressed pleasure over the steps taken thus far to unite fraternal Syria and Iraq as a result of the signing of the Joint Charter for National Action.

SWAPO PRESIDENT CONDEMNS ZIMBABWE RHODESIA REGIME

ID012120 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] This morning, Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO], was interviewed by our correspondent on the UN General Assembly resolution urging the Security Council to impose economic sanctions and a military embargo against the Pretoria regime and on other matters. "In reply to a question concerning the imperialist plan in Zimbabwe, consummated with this morning's proclamation of a so-called Zimbabwe Rhodesia equipped with a black prime minister who is nothing more than Ian Smith's agent--Abel Muzorewa--Mr Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, stated:

[Begin recording in English fading into French translation] "Well, as far as SWAPO-Namibia is concerned with regard to the so-called independence of Zimbabwe and the announcement of the new name of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and the so-called black prime minister for the first time in the history of Zimbabwe, to us that second crime committed by the British colonialists--once again against the majority African people in Zimbabwe--must be denounced and condemned. We call upon all the members of the Organization of African Unity to reiterate the positions of the pan-African organization laid down at the last summit [words indistinct]. We also ask international public opinion not to recognize such a regime represented by members not recognized by the African majority."

"In fact, for SWAPO, Muzorewa is an agent of Ian Smith and British colonialism in Salisbury and Botha's regime in Pretoria. Muzorewa therefore does not represent the interests of the oppressed people of Zimbabwe". [end recording]

NUJOMA DEPARTS AFTER TALKS WITH BENDJEDID

LD021126 Algiers APS in English 1033 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 2 June (APS)--Mr Sam Nujoma, SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization) secretary general, left Algiers today, Saturday, for Luanda. He was seen off at Dar al-Bayda Airport by FLN deputy responsible for coordination of liberation movements.

During his brief stay in Algiers, Mr Nujoma has been audienced by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN Party secretary general.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN ALGIERS 4 JUN

LD041650 Algiers APS in English 1520 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 4 June, (APS)--Husayn of Jordan arrived here this afternoon at [figure indistinct] GMT for a several days official visit to Algeria.

He was welcomed upon arrival by Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, and other Politburo members.

King Husayn said he was "happy and proud" that he had been invited to Algeria that he dears much as it is deared by all Arabs. [sentence as received]

LIBYA

SWAPO'S NUJOMA ARRIVES 2 JUN FOR SHORT VISIT

LD032212 Tripoli JANA in English 1817 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The head of the Foreign Liaison Office in the Foreign Secretariat yesterday met with the president of the South-West African People's Organisation, [SWAPO] Mr. Sam Nujoma, who arrived yesterday noon in Tripoli on a short visit to the Jamahiriya.

The meeting was also attended by Foreign Liaison Office members, Mr. Nujoma's accompanying delegation and the front's representative in the Jamahiriya.

Mr. Nujoma reviewed during the meeting current developments in Namibia and the struggle waged by SWAPO against colonialism and racism in southern Africa. The explanation was deemed necessary because the Libyan Arab people under the leadership of Colonel al-Qadhafi are the true expression of the African liberation revolution.

Mr. Nujoma hailed the leader of the Great First of September Revolution and the Jamahiriya's people for their honorable stands regarding liberation causes and support for the Namibian people, affirming that the Jamahiriya's continued support for the Namibian people's struggle has enabled the continuation of this struggle against racism and colonialism.

MOROCCO

HASSAN MEETS WITH OAU SECRETARY GENERAL

LD042208 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1922 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II this morning received OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo at the royal palace in Fes. In addition to a number of important problems the state of tension in southern Morocco, particularly following the treacherous ambush of a convoy of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces during its movement in the early hours of 1 June between Tantan and Villa Bens. The king pointed out the provocative nature of this action, which was carried out by an irresponsible gang of mercenaries. His majesty drew Mr Kodjo's attention to the grave consequences such an action can lead to, not only as far as the reconciliation efforts being made by the arbitration committee of the OAU are concerned, but also as far as the region, and perhaps the whole of the African Continent, too, are concerned.

His majesty the king has sent Mr Kodjo, in his capacity as OAU secretary general, to visit senior officials in Algeria. Mr Kodjo has left Fes for the Algerian capital.

ARMED FORCES INFLICT LOSSES IN SAHARAN CLASH

LD012015 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Information has issued the following military statement:

Yesterday afternoon units of our Royal Armed Forces intercepted enemy elements infiltrating the area north of Hagunia. They clashed with them and fierce fighting continued until a late night hour, with flares being used. The enemy left seven dead on the battlefield. The enemy lost nine vehicles, of which four were intact, and ten different types of weapons. Our Royal Armed Forces suffered two martyrs and 11 wounded.

Our armed forces today carried out a wide-scale combining operation in the battle area. This is the first noticeable sign of the enemy since his abject defeat on 13 April in the security zone of (Gil ad-Damur).

SUDAN

UGANDAN REFUGEES APPEAL FOR HELP TO END MASSACRE

LD021516 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Text] Uganda refugees have appealed to the president of the republic and chairman of the OAU, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, to personally attempt to end the wholesale massacres that are claiming thousands of Ugandan Muslim victims everyday. They also appealed to the peoples and governments of the African Continent, Muslim states and the United Nations to strive to stop the Tanzanian massacres in Uganda. Thousands of Ugandan Muslims poured across the Sudanese border to Nimule, Kaia and Kajo Kaji following an increase by the joint Ugandan-Tanzanian forces of their savage practices in Uganda against Ugandans of Sudanese origin, Ugandan Muslims in particular, and Arabs and Muslims in general.

CABINET: ELON MORE TO BE BUILT ALONGSIDE NABULUS

TAO41030 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Asher Wallfish and Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Voting eight to five, with two abstentions and in the absence of Premier Menahem Begin, the Cabinet yesterday made final the decision to build a Jewish settlement on the outskirts of the West Bank's biggest town, Nabulus. The settlement, to be called Elon More, was urged by the Gush Emunim settlement movement, which has been demonstrating and agitating to found a village near Nabulus for several years.

Yesterday's Cabinet decision rejected an appeal against setting up Elon More in the Nabulus area, which was filed by the Democratic Movement leader, Deputy Premier Yiga'el Yadin. Yadin was appealing a decision of the Ministerial Defense Committee.

The creation of Elon More will entail the taking over of some 800 dunams of privately owned Arab land. Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who has refused once to sign the military order seizing these 800 dunams, will now presumably sign, though yesterday he voted with Yadin on the abortive appeal.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan also voted with Yadin, as did the other two DM ministers, Social Affairs Minister Yisra'el Katz and Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir. Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich and Industry, Trade and Tourism Minister Gid'on Pat, both liberals, abstained. The absentees, apart from Begin, were Transport Minister Hayim Landau and Health Minister Eli'ezer Shostak, who would assuredly have voted for the requisition had they attended.

Procedures for seizing the land may well be put into motion this week, although the landowners can still appeal to the High Court. In a recent land takeover case, the High Court ruled that requisitions, as distinct from acquisitions, were justifiable where security is a chief factor.

Last month the Cabinet decided that one of the principles of future land settlement, to be negotiated in the autonomy arrangement, was non-expropriation of private land. The prevailing view in the Cabinet now favours seizure or requisition for a period of years by military order; this means that the owner still keeps title, and may even get compensation, though he cannot enter or use his land.

In yesterday's debate, Yadin said he and his DM party would not agree to private land being used for settlement in the areas.

Weizman said that if the site had strategic importance, then it should be used for a military installation and not for a settlement established as a result of Gush Emunim pressure.

Dayan said the land seizure was out of place when the autonomy talks were just getting underway. The site was not vital from the security standpoint, he said.

Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon said he personally had favoured a different site, but he claimed that defense experts wanted this particular one. Sharon said that that Attorney-General Yitzhaq Azmir endorsed the seizure of the 800 dunams.

After the vote, Yadin noted that Dayan and Weizman were both against the move, and described it as "a thunderous flop."

The Elon More group was Gush Emunim's first settlement nucleus.

Formed some five years ago, the group squatted several times at the Sebastiya railway station and elsewhere near Nabulus, demanding permission to settle near that town.

Moved to Camp Qaddum, its encampment was subsequently recognized as a settlement called Kedimim. Some original members and later arrivals want to stay there, but 25 families renewed their demand to settle near Nabulus about 18 months ago.

Immediately after the Camp David accords were signed, in September 1978, they climbed to a rocky hill near Rujayb to settle there. They were removed by soldiers, but returned a few days later and were again evicted by soldiers arriving by helicopter shortly before Shabbat.

Another Rujayb settlement attempt failed when Gush members were stopped at a military roadblock at the entrance to Kafr Qaddum. They squatted there until January 7 when the Ministerial Defense Committee recognized them as "a candidate for settlement" and undertook "to consider the group's preferences (regarding the settlement site) as far as possible." The group's leaders said that the chairman of the Ministerial Settlement Committee, Sharon, and Education Minister Zevulun Hammer had made it clear to them, in private talks, that they would be allowed to settle there.

But implementation was delayed. Sources close to Sharon recommended a different site, while the central command reportedly favored Rujayb because of its strategic value.

WEIZMAN ON MURDER OF IMAM AL-KHUZANDAR

TAO41307 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 4 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[Text] The murder of Imam Hashim al-Khuzandar will further toughen the position of the extremist Palestinians because of fear of assassination. These remarks were made yesterday by Defense Minister Ezer Weizman at the Cabinet meeting.

The purpose of the murder was to deter moderate elements from cooperating with the autonomy institutions and to encourage them to act in accordance with PLO instructions.

The defense minister reported that the military government had offered protection to the deceased after he had received threats, but he rejected the offer.

Meanwhile, no arrests have been made in connection with the murder of Imam al-Khuzandar.

The atmosphere in the towns of the Gaza Strip is deterring many public figures from speaking with journalists, and even the imam's confidants and those who, together with him, cooperated with the pro-Egyptian line over the past 1 and 1/2 years are requesting that their names not be mentioned in the media and that their remarks not be reported. Many wish to free themselves of any connection with the peace initiative.

Yesterday, people close to Shaykh al-Khuzandar who are known to have pro-PLO leanings were quick to attribute the deed to Israeli elements even after the terrorist organizations in Lebanon had accepted responsibility for the murder. Others even maintain that the murder was not politically oriented but the result of a pure and simple feud.

Further Developments

TAO41501 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Jun 79 TA

[Excerpts] Concerning the murder in Gaza, the mayor of Gaza, Rashid ash-Shawwa, today rejected the threats by the spokesman of the people's front, who threatened to murder him and called him a betrayer and collaborator. Ash-Shawwa condemned the political murders, saying this was not the way to solve the problems of the Palestinians.

Today the Gaza police continued the investigation into the murder of Imam Hashim al-Khuzandar. He was murdered by an anonymous person of Friday night. An investigations team composed of Israeli policemen and policemen from Gaza has been set up. Our correspondent Rafiq Halabi was in Gaza today.

[Begin videotape] The Gaza police are investigating, so far without any results. Since last night thousands of people offering condolences--inhabitants of Gaza and the West Bank--have been visiting the daughter of Al-Khuzandar. There are those who see this as a step of protest against the method of political murder. Here, in this house, nobody is frightened to criticize the people's front which has admitted the murder of Al-Khuzandar. Not before the cameras. There are those who see the people's front's declaration as exhibitionism and another link in the chain of lies. Al-Khuzandar's son, a former prisoner, a terrorist, a member of Fatah, hints almost clearly that his father was murdered without his knowledge.

(Suleyman al-'Azayza), the mayor of Dayr al-Balah, in the (Kaffiya), has received many threats from the terrorist organizations. He is considered to be moderate, in the journalistic jargon. (Al-'Azayza) supported Al-Khuzandar's line. Today he refused to react to the murder. Conditions do not permit this, he told us. In his opinion, Al-Khuzandar's murder was the first and not the last. This is also what the imam's son thinks, although he has a different view.

The police investigation instructs that the murderer held a raucous argument with Al-Khuzandar before he knifed him. Afterward he ran away in the direction of refugee camp (Shapi)--the same refugee camp which, in the not too distant past, held hundreds of terrorists. There is shock and fear here. This morning the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip woke to the shouts of another threat, this time addressed to Rashid ash-Shawwa.

It is hard, today, to decide how much Al-Khuzandar's murder will affect the political leadership, just at the time when the deliberations on the future of the strip are being held. One thing is clear: Only Ash-Shawwa had the courage today to condemn the murder, and maybe this is the first result. [end videotape]

BEGIN SPEECH OPENS HERUT CONFERENCE

TAO32049 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Jun 79 TA

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, Binyaney Ha-uma [nation's buildings], 3 June--The outline of the political part of the prime minister's speech at the opening of the Herut Movement's conference follows: A. This is the 14th time that I have addressed the opening session of the Herut Movement's conference. This is the first time that I am doing so as the Israeli prime minister.

B. Since I established the government and presented it to the Knesset to receive its confidence, we have brought about a basic turning point which carries a historic significance in the relations between Israel and the Arab world. The situation of war between Egypt and the Jewish state came to an end after 30 years. This is the first clause which we insisted on all through the negotiations and in the peace treaty between the two countries which we signed and ratified and put into effect. The entire population of our other three neighbors is about a third of Egypt's population. Even if we add the populations of our neighbors' neighbors the number of Arab inhabitants with whom we, at the cost of painful sacrifices indeed, made peace is still large. This is the breakthrough toward guaranteeing the nation's welfare and its future in Eretz Yisra'el.

The process of normalization in the relations between Egypt and Israel is developing along the appropriate stages that we determined and as has been implemented and will also be implemented in the future. If one of the superpowers imposes a veto in the UN Security Council, thus preventing a decision about the establishment of an international force needed to insure the implementation of certain clauses of the peace treaty, another multinational force will be established according to a tripartite agreement between Egypt, Israel and the United States. The blessed process of making peace according to the treaty clauses shall not be delayed.

C. With Jordan we have peaceful relations [last two words repeated in English] but we have no treaty of peace [last three words repeated in English]. We want the peace de jure to be added to the peace de facto. We shall be patient and the day will come.

D. A few weeks ago, from the Knesset podium, I turned to the Lebanese president, Mr Sarkis, and suggested that he open talks with me, be this in Jerusalem, Beirut or a third country, about signing a peace treaty between our two countries. Lebanon's prime minister, whom I did not address, rejected my call with nervous fury. However, I was happy to read the serious, positive and even cordial, reactions of the spokesmen of about half of Lebanon's population. The patriarch of the brave Maronite community, former Lebanese President Mr Camille Sham'un, Mr Pierre al-Jumayyil and other important leaders shook our extended hand. They know, since they heard this clearly from us, that we have no demands for Lebanon. We want to make peace with it and live peacefully with it.

E. In this connection I should like to again state our position regarding the dangers expected for the Christians in Lebanon, in both northern and southern Lebanon, be it on the part of the wrongdoers of 'Arafat and his accomplices or on the part of the occupying Syrian force. The following is our position: We shall not, under any condition, abandon the Christians to their enemies who seek their lives and who tried to annihilate them several times, and were it not for the Jewish state, small but faithful to the decrees of humanity, they would have carried out their scheme. History should note that while powerful Christian nations have not done a thing to save their religious brethren from the danger of annihilation, it was the Jewish state that guaranteed the survival of the Christians in Lebanon, and whoever attempts to condemn our people for its humane and noble act should ask his conscience whether he should not be ashamed of his repeated indifference toward the reiterated attempt to commit the crime of genocide. We have fulfilled, and will fulfill, our duty.

F. In Lebanon's territory are located the bases, the arsenals of arms, the units and commands of the genocidal organization called, in a revolting manner, the PLO. It is there that they are planning their acts of murder against men, women and children, both Jews and Arabs.

It is from there that they issue their statements, boasting if they perpetrate their schemes. It is from there that they promise to even continue to increase their bloody attacks by turning the civilian population into their major, their only, target. Therefore, we have chosen our policy regarding these genocidal murderers organizations: to persecute them and strike at them at every opportunity. No more mere retaliation. We shall not wait for additional Nahariyas [murders in Nahariya]. We shall not wait for repeated acts in Tiberias. We will strike them wherever and whenever we choose to do so. Everybody should know that we are no longer on foreign land. We are no longer defenseless people who file complaints. Whoever raises his hand in Eretz Yisra'el against a Jewish child or Jewish man or woman, will not enjoy any immunity, neither in Beirut, nor anywhere else.

G. The most hostile, negative attitude is revealed by Syria. I know of several talks which the Syrian foreign minister, Khaddam, held with leaders of states. Had I told what this Khaddam says of Egypt's president Anwar as-Sadat, the ears would have tingled. Such mad and devouring enmity! However, toward our neighbors in the north we will reveal peaceful and confident patience. Whether the day is near or distant it will come and our hand extended toward Damascus will no longer be repulsed.

In the meantime, we shall not forget our brethren who are captive in Syria, the remnant of a magnificent Jewish community that greatly contributed to Israel's lore and culture. We call on President al-Asad to enable them, every one of the 4,000 Jews, to leave the ghetto in which they live in constant fear and leave for a safe coast. We shall call on all our friends throughout the world. We shall not rest, nor remain quiet until these 800 dear Jewish families will be rescued from the hands of their oppressors.

H. Again we announce that the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty is not a separate agreement but a first step, albeit crucial, toward a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East. In Camp David we also agreed to negotiate the arrangements of full autonomy for the Arab inhabitants in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. This agreement too we shall keep in letter and in spirit. We promised autonomy. The paradox of the period is that the 2 million Arabs in the Islamic Republic of Iran that have returned us to the dark of the middle ages, have to fight with arms in hand and to get killed for autonomy. [as published] We initiated this progressive human idea for the solution of the problem of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el and the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. It is not only that it was inconceivable for us ever to agree that a Palestinian state emerge from the autonomy, but, on the contrary, we have emphasized on every occasion that under no circumstances shall we allow the establishment of such a state from which the murderers of our children come, a state that could endanger the existence of the Jewish state and would also be a danger to all free nations. On this matter, with all due respect, I agree with President Carter's latest statement as follows: "We have never adopted the idea of an independent Palestinian state. I think that this could be a destabilizing element there." Many more reasons for this "destabilization" could be added but there is no need for this.

In this connection some tell us that President as-Sadat finds himself in a special situation vis-a-vis the Arab states which ban him and that we should help him. We do not need such preaching. We certainly appreciate the courage of the Egyptian president who strongly faces his foes and cursers and we are prepared to help him as much as we can.

I am sure that he, like us, is ready to help us but no man has ever helped his friend by committing suicide. Therefore we ask our friends in Egypt not to put themselves in an awkward position by declarations that Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el is illegal, Arab sovereignty will be imposed on part of Jerusalem and the autonomy is the first step on the way to a Palestinian state. I am plainly stating for all to hear:

1. Ever since the term "law" was introduced in human culture there has never been a more legitimate act than Jewish settlement in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el which is sacred to the Jewish people, given to it by God and liberated and built by courageous people. Jewish settlements in Eretz Yisra'el are both our right and duty. We have fulfilled and will fulfil the right. We have fulfilled and will fulfil the duty.

2. Jerusalem is one indivisible city, the eternal capital of Israel since our King David transferred his kingdom from Hebron to Jerusalem over 3,000 years ago. In our capital of Jerusalem free access will always be given to the members of all three monotheistic faiths, a totally free access to the places holy to them.

3. A Palestinian state will under no circumstance be established in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. The autonomy formulation states that the Arabs, the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, will conduct by themselves, through an administrative council to be elected by them, their daily affairs without any intervention. We shall keep our security and right. Jews and Arabs will live in Eretz Yisra'el in peace, security, mutual respect and human progress.

I. Our relations with the United States are ones of friendship and understanding. I do not believe they have ever been better. If we have differences of opinion we clarify them openly and honestly. We hope that in the coming summit in Vienna the U.S. President will raise the problem of Jews in the Soviet Union, the release of all prisoners of Zion, the cancellation of all refusals to let the Jews immigrate to Eretz Yisra'el and granting the right to every Jew who so wishes to return to the historic homeland of the Jewish people. We express the hope that the Soviet president, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, will comply with the noble appeals of the U.S. President.

J. There is decency and fairness in the relations between Britain and us that have been established during Mr James Callaghan's term as prime minister of the United Kingdom. There is basis for the hope that this decency and fairness will continue in the days when Mrs Margaret Thatcher will discharge this high office in her country.

K. To our regret, France's policy is negative. We do not want disputes with any nation and I therefore refrain from using sharp expressions. However, we regret the position of France that in the past followed its human ideals and which we loved. Israel has many friends in France. We shall not abandon the hope that they will exert influence to change its negative policy which harms both nations while the alliance and friendship between them in the past contributed to their welfare and grandeur. In sum, I would say, what is the attitude of the people of Israel in Eretz Yisra'el to other nations, both near and far, big and small? Ze'ev Jabotinsky wrote: "I shall approach an alliance with nations from strength, the way a lion approaches other lions, my friends, not as beaters." And, what is the epitome of our policy? Peace unto the people of Israel in Eretz Yisra'el.

Sharon Address

TA041652 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 4 Jun 79 TA

[Excerpts] Rafi Reshef reports on the proceedings of the Herut conference today:

This morning the conference was opened by the current executive chairman, Avraham Schechterman. Schechterman presented a proposal for reshaping the party institutions. Immediately after him Minister David Levi spoke. The minister reviewed the housing problems and presented a plan that strives to solve the housing shortage.

After him the floor was taken by Minister Ari'el Sharon. I won't focus on what should be done, he said, but on what we did. We set up 52 settlements beyond the green line during the last 2 years. This report, he added, is presented to the conference in order to receive support and backing for a continuing settlement momentum. Minister Sharon also said that settlement in Judaea and Samaria is a guarantee preventing the establishment of a Palestinian state. The only body which is ready to settle on the land today, he added, is Gush Emunim.

[Sharon--begin recording] This does not justify the criticism against Gush Emunim. On the whole, it may be said that criticism is permissible. There should be criticism. This does not, however, justify the expressions and the manner of criticism. I also may have a few words of criticism on the subject, but at the same time, I'd like to suggest to all of us that if there is a body likely to serve as an example and banner for personal realization today, then it is only the body. [end recording]

Ari'el Sharon also said that this body, Gush Emunim, is entitled to receive support and backing from the conference. Minister Sharon proposed holding the next conference in Samaria.

[Sharon--begin recording] That is to say, I propose that the next conference be held in Samaria [applause] and I am appealing to you with a request and a demand: Until the conference to set out, visit those places, encourage those people and to be encouraged. [end recording]

4 June Press Comment

TA040931 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 June 79 TA

[From the review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] DAVAR says that 2 years after its exit from the political desert the Herut Movement still appears to be finding it difficult to digest being in power. The reasons for this spring from the cruel confrontation between its ideological view and reality and, to no lesser extent, from the poor reservoir of human resources in the ruling Coalition. Peace with Egypt, which is the great achievement of the Likud government, cannot eliminate the Herut representatives fear of the electorate's judgment regarding the failures and breakdowns. This is especially so because the achievement itself arouses fears with regard to its stability and the additional price which may be collected in return for it. The Herut Movement will make an effort this week to correct what its heads and partners have spoiled over the last 2 years or to accept the fact that at its next convention it will again be in the opposition.

HATZOFE writes that it is natural for the transition from an opposition to a ruling party to cause a change in the thinking of the party people who take upon themselves national responsibility. The problem of the Herut party also springs from what will come after Begin's period. Since he has an impressive past, he can rule the party, although with many difficulties, but it is doubtful whether others will be able to rule similarly and then comes the war of inheritance which leads to splits. A ruling party has to get used to the situation and accustom itself to new ways of thinking. From this we can also draw conclusions regarding the internal life of the party, which must present the public with a beautiful mask of relations and values and not internal splits that will in the long run also affect the position of the government at whose head this party stands.

The Jerusalem POST says that it appears that the Herut has not done much over the last 2 years to turn the protest vote in the Knesset elections into firm support for the Likud. What the Herut must do at this convention, which is being held in the middle of the government's term in office, is make more than arrangements in the organizational sphere. Herut should escape the trauma of unexpected victory and be reborn as a new party.

VIATA NOASTRA writes that the Herut convention is one of victors who reached power after 29 years of opposition, but when the convention's representatives try to add up the accounts of the 2 years of rule this will doubtlessly be a convention of people who are disappointed from all viewpoints, a convention of people who see whether they are being realistic or are plagued by illusions and delusions regarding how those they have elected have succeeded in being the worst government there has ever been in Israel.

HADASHOT YISRA'EL thinks that the prime minister will make efforts to rule over the convention and not permit a decision to be made which will dictate policy to him. He will also try to prevent an ideological struggle between extreme hawks and doves.

NOWINIE KURIER writes that when Mr Begin came to power, he asked to be given a chance. After 2 years in power, he has missed it.

DAYAN GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FOR EGYPT

TA040800 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0610 GMT 4 Jun 79 TA

[News conference by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at Ben-Gurion Airport prior to his departure for Egypt. All correspondents are unidentified--live]

[Text] [Dayan] This trip to Cairo is being made at the request and the invitation of the Egyptians. Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali and Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil invited me. In fact, they had asked me a long time ago. They invited me and wanted us to go there between 16 and 19 of the month [presumably May], but I could not do so, since at that time I was on a trip to the Far East, and it was also not clear then what exactly the trip's objective was to be, because then, the Government of Israel had not yet given the Foreign Ministry and me the task of concentrating on and dealing with the normalization in the set of relations between Egypt and Israel--while the topical issue, the second one, that of the autonomy, I did not want to deal with that issue. Therefore, at that time I thanked them for the invitation, and said that when I returned from the Far East and the clarifications in the Government of Israel about the division of posts and the job of the Foreign Ministry on the issue of the normalization were concluded, we would again discuss that issue.

And, in the meantime, we insisted that the meetings, which had, in the interim, begun, on topical issues, would be held in Al-'Arish, and during the period when Al-'Arish was under Israeli administration. I did not want to begin on those deliberations actually in Cairo, or even in Al-'Arish, after it was transferred to Egypt's rule. And so the first meeting with Butrus Ghali and his team of aides was held, as you know in Al-'Arish, where we began to discuss these questions. As a continuation, this visit is also being made and the questions on hand are given the comprehensive name of normalization--that is, the actual fulfillment of those clauses included in the peace agreement which must find expression in a state of peace: border crossing; tourism; workers who cross over from one side to the other, or who do not cross over from one side to the other; and all the other issues in the civilian, not the military, sphere. Military issues, as is known, are being dealt with by the IDF, and a representative of the Foreign Ministry is also taking part in the IDF military committee--just as I had asked that, on our committee, a representative of the Defense Ministry should be a permanent participant and, indeed, Major General Tamir is participating with us in our meetings.

The invitation to us is a private one. The visit is a private one. I want to explain, in general terms, to anyone who is not well informed about diplomatic terminology, that there are three types of visits: what is called a private visit, a working visit and an official visit. The official visit is ceremonial, with all the courtesies and so on. A working visit is something in between. And a private visit is called a private visit, but there is no alternative but to deal with issues of work on it, but it is not only on issues of work. And so, regarding that private visit, the invitation was really extended from the start not only to me, but also to my wife and we were invited to go, Rachel and myself; and it includes, as a private visit, not only working sessions, but also some touring--that is, visits to various places in Egypt, especially those places in upper Egypt such as Abu Sunbul and Al-Uqsar where there are the Egyptian antiquities which interest us.

The main thing concerning this work, which is connected with the normalization issue, is, in fact, the clarification of what As-Sadat said, and this means that we will not wait until the end of the famous 9 months, but will open the borders right away. There will be open borders. What does this mean? Will there really be mutual tourism, will there be air routes? Symbolically, the air route between Ben-Gurion Airport and Cairo was inaugurated by that famous flight when the prime minister and President as-Sadat flew with others. But that flight does not yet mean opening a commercial line for regular flights. The air corridor must be decided upon, from the technical aspect, and it must be given an international status; and, particularly, agreement must be reached on the fact that various airlines will be able to use that line, and, secondly, that there should be an arrangement in which Israeli and Egyptian citizens will be able to travel--each of them to the other's country. All this is connected with the open borders, the main issue of tourism, the air corridor and the air route. There are, of course, questions which are more regional, local. They are connected with crossings for short ranges. The connection between Al-'Arish and Gaza, links of goods and people and work. At one time some of the inhabitants of Al-'Arish worked in Israel and also the other way round: Israeli fishermen fished in Sabkhat al-Bardawil and the question is whether the border has been sealed and closed off to both sides or whether a possibility will be found for Israelis to work on the western side of the border.

I am not speaking about the international border, I am speaking about the interim line, the Ra's Muhammad-Al-'Arish line, which could be valid until the final evacuation.

Well, the question is whether Israelis, Jews, will be able to go on fishing west of Al-'Arish in Sabkhat al-Bardawil and other places, and workers from Al-'Arish will be able to work in Israel, and what will the arrangements connected with this be; or whether this line will be a closed line and Israelis will not be permitted to cross over to the western side and vice versa. Well, these are only examples. I do not intend to present here and now the detailed agenda. We have passed over to the Egyptians our proposal for the agenda, for the deliberations between us, which include many clauses, and I have enumerated only two of them, but it also includes other clauses. I hope, on this visit, either to reach a settlement with them or to agree on various proposals, which will have to be brought to the government for approval or rejection. But the visit's objective is to clarify these things. So the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Yosef Ciechanover, is also travelling with us; and also Hadas, who deals with this issue, and Dr Rosenne, the legal adviser, and Eli Rubinstein and, from the journalism section, Naftali Lavi is coming with us on our behalf. That is our program and we leave this morning and come back on Wednesday afternoon.

[Question] Mr Dayan, are the Egyptians likely to agree with you to open the borders at once?

[Answer] On Wednesday afternoon, when we meet, I will tell you. It is for that that I am going.

[Question] What principles will Israel propose to Egypt on the issue of the advancing of the normalization, gradually, or....

[Answer] I suggest you not to try to turn the discussion between us into one between us and the Egyptians. I have explained what I want to clarify there and the detailed proposals we will present to them, we will present to the Egyptians. In principle, I can say that the settlement must be based on mutuality. No situation is conceivable; Israel will not agree to a situation, let us say, that workers from Al-'Arish will be able to work in Israel, that is even in Gaza, and fishermen from Israel will not be able to cross that line and fish in Sabkhat al-Bardawil. One of two things: Either it will be open to both sides, or it will be closed to both of them. But the principle is mutuality. Mutuality is not mutuality, in inverted commas, of a drug store: a fisherman for a fisherman, a worker for a worker, but, as a principle, things we are interested in should be done on the other side of the border, they should respond to them and the other way around. Not necessarily workers for workers or fishermen for fishermen or a vegetable garden for cultivation of lands, but the principle that the right to cross the borders applies to both sides.

[Question] Why is there a limited number of journalists?

[Answer] I do not know whether it is limited, I think there is a great number of journalists. In my view, journalists are going in a number which is far greater than this event justifies. Altogether, what will take place in Egypt? Working meetings between us and the Egyptians. There is no intention that at the end of every working meeting we will go out and make an announcement to the journalists. The whole trip is one of 2 days. After 2 days we have to return and report to the government. Were the matter dependent on me, not one journalist would be coming.

I am going for 2 days; after 2 days I will be coming back. We are meeting here now and I am telling you of the trip's objective. After 2 days I will come back, and what I can tell the journalists about the results I will tell them, and what I will not be able to say will be because first it has to be reported to the government. For a 2-day trip there is no need for broad coverage and accompaniment, but, as you know, you, the journalists, are independent people, and you behave in accordance with your own considerations, and nobody, of course, can or wants to stop you doing what you want to do. If you find it interesting--or certain papers find it interesting and send their representatives--to cover and observe even a 2-day visit, when it is known that the sessions, the working meetings, will be closed, then it is their right to do so; but I, for myself, if you ask me, I certainly see an exaggeration and lack of proportion in the accompaniment, even in the number which I know is accompanying us, in that it is too broad, it is out of proportion as concerns the issue for the length of time that this visit to Egypt will take.

[Question] Mr Dayan, you said you did not want to and do not deal with the autonomy issue. Could there not be a situation where the Egyptians will make the normalization process dependent on advancement, to their taste, on the autonomy issue?

[Answer] No. This is not possible. At any rate, in my evaluation, this is not possible and, especially, at this stage it is completely impossible, even from the technical aspect. They themselves proposed that the first meeting on the autonomy issue should be held on 10 June. They themselves turned to us and advised us, as I have already said, some time ago, that we should begin to discuss the practical issues connected with the implementation of the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement. And now, too, on the agenda of the next 2 days, they, for their part, have noted down various issues, and have not made them dependent on the contents of the fulfillment of the autonomy. Not only that but they have not made the issues dependent on even any correlation, or on any coordination connected with the dates of the issues. Well, let us say that the first meeting will be on 10 June, in Alexandria, on the autonomy issue. Had they wanted to link the one with the other, they would have said: We will not discuss the issue of normalization before we begin to discuss the issue of autonomy. But they did not behave like this and I am, for the moment, referring only to the technical aspect. All the more so from the substantive aspect. I do not have any fear or see any possibility of or Egyptian interest in making the fulfillment of the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement dependent on the advancement of fulfillment of the autonomy as they want it.

[Question] Mr Minister, you referred to the aerial corridor and line. Will there be no mention of a land route, whether by road or railway?

[Answer] That was mentioned at one time between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, an air corridor was referred to first and foremost. This is maybe the most symbolical and effective thing. This, of course, does not contradict or negate traveling by land, too, and we, for our part, will support that. You must just remember that a trip by land is, to a certain extent, now connected with crossing over areas some of which are under IDF control and some under Egyptian rule, and there is also army movement in them; but I think that all these things will not, from Israel's viewpoint, prevent the opening of a land route as well. But the fact is that the emphasis in the talks between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin was put on the air corridor and most of the tourism is generally by air.

However, you are certainly right when the reference is to tourism and free passage and to open borders and to travel from country to country. All this will and must include not only an air corridor, but also land crossing.

[Question] Mr Dayan, a slight deviation from the Israel-Egypt issue. The State Department reports about the positioning of missiles in Lebanon and our security sources claim that this report is unfounded. How do you explain the gap between....

[Answer] First, I am going to Egypt and, secondly, that issue should be addressed to the minister of defense.

HA'ARETZ DETAILS MINISTERIAL DIFFERENCES

TA311100 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 May 79 p 14 TA

['Uzi Benziman commentary: "Dog Eat Dog"]

[Text] Under Mr Begin's would-be authoritative leadership, the government has turned into a group of people competing with each other, ambushing each other, foiling each other and forgetting that they are superficially united around a not unimportant mission: to lead; or in the prime minister's charming language--"to do good for the nation."

What follows are several chance examples of recent vintage indicating the relations within the government, between ministries and their ministers:

--The prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry: After the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was signed, Moshe Dayan was hurt by Menahem Begin's decision to put Eliyahu Ben-Elisar in charge of the planning of the normalization of relations between the two countries. Dayan expressed his anger, went abroad for a long period and did not take part in the deliberations of the Cabinet and of the committee of 11 ministers which crystallized Israel's position on the autonomy. Dayan's dissatisfaction affected Begin and he in fact stopped the work of the Ben-Elisar committee, to the dissatisfaction of its chairman. ("The committee has completed its work.")

--The prime minister's office and the Defense Ministry: 'Ezer Weizman did not understand why he was the one to be given the tasks of going to Ne'ot Sinai and of having a confrontation with the invaders of the vegetable garden, while Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar was given the task of dealing with the compensation of the Rafah approaches settlements. But Weizman did what he was told to do (and was helped pleasantly by Minister of Justice Shmu'el Tamir). At the very same time, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar was angry about the two ministers having been sent to the settlement and about their intervention in the deliberations between the government and the inhabitants. The director-general of the prime minister's office thought the ministers would propose far-reaching benefits to the settlers without any connection with the negotiations his office was holding with them.

--The prime minister's office and the Ministry of Agriculture: On the same subject, the minister of agriculture was surprised to hear over the radio that Dr Ben-Elisar was at one point appointed by Begin to deal with the arrangements for the evacuation and compensation of the inhabitants of Sinai. Sharon had earlier been put in charge of this task. This week, Sharon expressed his amazement in the Cabinet and Begin replied that he, Sharon, had been stopped from going down to talk with the Rafah approaches settlers. The prime minister had been forced to do this instead of Sharon, and following this he appointed Ben-Elisar to the post.

--The Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of the Interior: By virtue of Begin's decision, Dr Yosef Burg has turned into foreign minister for autonomy affairs. This appointment (which was offered to Dayan and turned down) is muddying the relations between the two ministries. The Ministry of the Interior complained that the Foreign Ministry did not offer it help in organizing the opening session of the autonomy committee in Beersheba. The Foreign Ministry has already [word illegible] on this complaint and presented the police with a letter of thanks commenting on the coordination between the police and the Foreign Ministry. In fact, there is no correct communication between Dayan and Burg on the matter of the autonomy negotiations.

For example, when Dayan spoke with Butrus Ghali last week, he learned about Mustafa Khalil's refusal to come to Israel for the opening session of the autonomy committee because Dr Burg was heading it. Khalil wanted Vance to take the job of chairman first. Later, at the second session in Egypt, he--Khalil--wanted to take the chair. Only at the third session, in Israel, would Dr Burg take the chair and head the committee. This information was not given by Dayan to Burg but to Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who was in London. Begin called Burg from London, reported this to him and suggested a compromise (that Vance give the opening remarks and, afterward, Burg would take over conducting the session). Burg refused.

--Yisra'el Katz and Yehezqel Flumin: A week ago, the deputy finance minister arranged for the publicizing of the Finance Ministry's intention to unify the collection of national insurance premiums and income tax. An hour before the move was published, Flumin sat opposite the minister of betterment, Yisra'el Katz, but did not let him know anything about his plan. Katz heard about it from the radio. When the issue was brought up for debate in the Knesset, Flumin demanded that it be struck from the agenda, while Yisra'el Katz thought it should be transferred to a committee. Flumin's position won and Yisra'el Katz, together with Knesset members from his party, voted with the opposition, which demanded that the issue be transferred to a committee.

--Yiga'el Yadin and David Levi: The deputy prime minister, who is the chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Betterment and in charge of implementing the program for rehabilitating underprivileged quarters, is not succeeding in coming to terms with Minister of Housing David Levi. Yadin has complained about this to Menahem Begin and has even threatened to resign as the head of the committee if the prime minister does not push Levi into coordinating action with Yadin's ministry. At the foundation of the differences of opinion is Levi's aim of speeding up the physical rehabilitation of the depressed quarters, while Yadin believes that this should be preceded by the restoring to health of the social and cultural life and community services of these quarters.

--The prime minister's office and the deputy prime minister's office: This week, Ariel Sharon made public (at the Cabinet session) a talk his aide had had with the prime minister's military secretary about a way of incorporating Professor Yadin into the ceremonies in Beersheba and Al-'Arish. From Sharon's description it seems that Begin's aide's way of expressing himself about Yadin was not without scorn. This is not the first time: When Begin is abroad and Yadin stands in for him, ministers and senior officials hear scornful remarks about the deputy prime minister from people in Begin's close circle.

--Ariel Sharon and 'Ezer Weizman: The minister of agriculture does not miss any opportunity to direct arrows of criticism at 'Ezer Weizman over what is happening in the IDF.

He recently did this at a discussion on the state budget when he claimed that the Defense Ministry's budget--which is, according to him, padded with fat--should be greatly cut. The defense minister did not leave Ari'el Sharon without a reply and retorted that the hundreds of millions of Israeli pounds Sharon is obtaining for investment in settlements in the West Bank are a comparable waste.

--Simha Ehrlich and Yitzhaq Moda'i: Before the discussion on the finance minister's economic program was held this past Monday, it was agreed in advance that Minister of Energy Yitzhaq Moda'i would support it. A short time before the end of the session, Moda'i left the Cabinet room. His move was interpreted by Ehrlich as a way of reneging on the prior agreement between them. (In fact, the voting was not on Monday but on Tuesday, but Moda'i did not know this when he left the session.)

--Ari'el Sharon and Gid'on Pat: The exchanges of words between these two ministers are well known and remembered. (Recently, Gid'on Pat made a remark to the liberal faction about Sharon's behavior: "We have Ari'el Sharon, who thumbs his nose at us on the matters of farms, agriculture, settlements") However, these muddy relations between them also have a tangible side: While Sharon has been forced to cancel the subsidies on frozen poultry, Gid'on Pat has been prevented from doing the same regarding frozen meat, the import of which his ministry controls. The negative result on the meat sector and its tariffs is known to all (a blow to the local breeders, hopeless competition between their meat and imported meat).

--Simha Ehrlich and Yisra'el Katz: Not only has one called the other a "liar," but when the minister of betterment wants to promote any matter in his field of responsibility (for example: increasing allowances for the needy), he gives the information to the communications media for publicizing before bringing the issue to the minister of finance. He does this in order to recruit public support for his demands. Ehrlich is angry with him and claims that Katz is blackening the image of the Ministry of Finance.

--Simha Ehrlich and Yehezqel Flumin: The relations between the minister of finance and his deputy are complicated and problematical. Sometimes they work together and sometimes there are contradictory opinions and mutual betrayal. The latest example: Flumin initiated the unification of collecting income tax and national insurance premiums. Ehrlich gave this his support, but when he felt opposition to the idea, he abandoned it without informing his deputy.

--Simha Ehrlich and Zevulun Hammer: When the minister of education fought this week against a large cut in his ministry's budget (on the grounds that the government does not determine orders of priority and does not follow a policy of inclusive curbing), he told the finance minister aggressively that the cuts he suffered (allocations to theaters, for example) would be counterbalanced by direct contacts between the elements whose budgets had been decreased and the Finance Ministry. Hammer claimed that billions of Israeli pounds flow from the government through the direct link between the Ministry of Finance and various elements and by bypassing the budgets of the ministries involved in the matter.

--The prime minister's office and the minister of finance: Critical comments have been heard from the direction of the prime minister's office about the way Simha Ehrlich conducted the negotiations with the United States on the conditions of the economic aid after the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. Begin announced improved conditions which were, in fact, not gained in the negotiations.

His office related the gap between expectations and results to the inept handling of the negotiations by Ehrlich and his aides.

--Menahem Begin and 'Ezer Weizman: Recently, the prime minister has been taking the trouble to point out to 'Ezer Weizman that it is not he who is responsible for the IDF, but the entire government. During the course of recent exchanges of words between them on this matter, Begin told Weizman that he did not understand the "constitution," and Weizman replied: "You will not decide how much I understand. Leave it to me to do that."

SHARON INTERVIEWED ON SINAI WITHDRAWAL, AUTONOMY

TA011947 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 1 Jun 79 TA

[Interview with Agricultural Minister Ari'el Sharon by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram in the program "This Week," date not given--videotaped]

[Excerpt] The severe confrontation in the Ne'ot Sinai vegetable garden left a bitter taste with everyone. Everyone gained the traumatic impression of settlers attacking IDF soldiers, settlers being uprooted from their land, settlers acting against the law. It seems that this traumatic impression also affected the government. It turned on a red light with respect to things to come.

Next week, Minister of Agriculture Ari'el Sharon will visit the Yamit District, will meet its inhabitants and will begin negotiating their evacuation, resettlement and the issue of indemnification to be paid them.

In an interview to "This Week," Ari'el Sharon says that he still hopes that in the end the Egyptians will agree to leave the settlements and inhabitants in place, even under Egyptian sovereignty. On the autonomy issue, Ari'el Sharon says that the question of combatting terrorism and domestic security must remain in Israeli hands lest we return to the situation in the fifties when the terrorists infiltrated the green line and attacked hundreds of Israeli citizens. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram interviews Minister Ari'el Sharon. [Begin videotape]

[Question] Mr Sharon, this week you were appointed minister responsible for the evacuation of the Rafah approaches settlements. After the vegetable garden affair, after what happened there, and after hearing remarks from the residents there to the effect that when their evacuation comes they will view it much more severely, how do you intend to implement it?

[Answer] First of all, I have not been appointed minister responsible for the evacuation of the Rafah approaches. I have been appointed minister responsible for offering the residents of the approaches a chance to live a normal life for the next 3 years and to implement the Cabinet's decision--and I hope that the Cabinet will stand by its decision--to allow them an honorable existence there, with the difficulties there. I have been appointed responsible for preparing places for new settlement in coordination with the settlers of the approaches in order to allow for an organized passage for those who wish this. We will not impose this, we will recommend, propose to move elsewhere. I have not been appointed minister responsible for evacuation.

[Question] But you are dealing with the evacuation?

[Answer] I will deal with offering the residents a chance to live. I will deal with the preparation of places to live, as I said, in coordination with the inhabitants.

I will be meeting with them in the next few days and I will show them the settlement map and the various possibilities. I want to say that I was among those who initiated the settlement project in the Rafah approaches, I was among those who sent the people there. I can only congratulate the people for what they have done. They turned desert into a blooming garden. They went out to perform a mission the importance of which has not declined--to create a buffer between us and Egypt--and even when the peace relations are correct--and I believe and hope that they will be such--the buffer is essential. Today these people are being called upon to perform something very difficult. I myself was among those who recommended to the prime minister to implement the evacuation of the approaches because I thought, and I also think today, I believed and I also believe today, that we should make every effort in order to achieve peace. At the same time, I wish to say that I have not yet given up hope of the possibility that they might be able to stay.

[Question] In your opinion, is there a chance?

[Answer] I would not promise this. I only hope and believe that if relations develop into cooperation with Egypt and this is our intention, I think that we should try and make an effort to influence things so that the people stay--that whoever wants to stay under Egyptian sovereignty--at any rate not to uproot people. We are not dealing with houses here, we are not dealing with greenhouses, we are dealing with people. In all the contacts that I will have I will try not to change the agreement that we have signed under any circumstances--we have signed an agreement and we will honor the agreements--but in the framework of the agreement that we have signed to try and allow them to stay there.

[Question] Mr Sharon, the negotiations on the autonomy, the negotiations between Israel and Egypt began last Friday in Beersheba. We have heard Egypt's position from General 'Ali. Do you think it is possible to bridge the great gap between the positions, between Israel and Egypt, and how can this be done?

[Answer] I believe that this can be bridged but at the same time I wish to make it quite clear, on issues concerning the existence and security of Israel, Israel will not be able to deviate from its positions. There are spheres in which the population will enjoy total autonomy. There are very wide spheres. There are spheres which we will have to keep in our hands, in those cases where this is essential for us, in those areas which are a guarantee to Israel's security; Israel must hold on to the freedom of settlement and I believe that this is what it will do. As for the issue of Israeli military presence, this is accepted, Israel will not be able to back down from this. On issues concerning dealing with terror, as long as there is a danger of terror Israel is responsible for this issue. We will not be able to go back to the fifties in which, within a period of a few years, Israel sustained 1,500 casualties from terrorist acts from Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. There are, therefore, things which have to be kept. On the other hand, there are very wide spheres, I would say, of total autonomy and there are spheres of cooperation. For example, on the issue of water there will have to be cooperation. It is inconceivable that one party will harm the interests of the other.

[Question] Mr Sharon, the prime minister said that the autonomy plan approved by the Cabinet is the Israeli position, period. At the same time Dr Burg said that this is an opening position.

What is this plan, an opening position, or is this Israel's position from which it will not move?

[Answer] Israel has not yet presented its plan. Israel has made a clear plan for itself accompanied by a decision that the proposal be offered to the negotiators, to the Egyptians and to the Americans when the Cabinet decides to do so.

[Question] Is this the plan, or is this an opening position? What is your view?

[Answer] The Cabinet made and approved a plan. The Cabinet decided that the plan that it has prepared will be placed on the negotiating table before the two other parties on a date to be determined by the Cabinet.

[Question] Thus, this is a plan subject to negotiation?

[Answer] We are entering negotiations. The plan that has been prepared is Israel's position in the negotiations. [end videotape]

SOUTHERN COMMAND CHIEF SHOMRON DISCUSSES EVACUATION

TA311353 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 May 79 pp 19, 35 TA

[Interview with the commanding officer of the southern command, Maj Gen Dan Shomron, by MA'ARIV military correspondent Ya'akov Erez--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: How are the construction and deployment projects along the interim line progressing?

Answer: The transfer of the bases and the setting up of the infrastructure are being done very fast. The missions are being carried out by the southern command's engineering and construction units with the help of general headquarters elements and they have done a fast and thorough job both in dismantling and in building. "The Yugoslav camp," the new terminal and the communications infrastructure have been built in a very short time.

Question: Do you foresee any difficulties in the upcoming stages, even before we entrench along the interim line?

Answer: I foresee two possible problems: first, the transfer to Egyptian control of the main road to the Sinai stretching along the eastern side of Al-'Arish from the laundry junction to Bi'r Lahfan. The treaty allows us to pass that way day and night. This is the main road and that is why I am troubled. The second issue has to do with the water supplied to the IDF units in the Sinai, and I hope there will not be any problems in that respect.

Question: What changes will occur in the command as a result of the move to new lines?

Answer: The command will change everything--plans, control systems, camps, exercise zones. The southern command is preparing for an optimistic possibility and for a pessimistic possibility. The first is based on the Egyptian president's words: "No more war." The second takes into account the possibility that the peace treaty "will get stuck" somewhere along the interim line and the former frontier. If war erupts in the Sinai amid a situation in which our security expanse is more limited, we will have to take measures to guarantee that under no circumstances will war break out near the "green line," but far west of it.

Question: Do you share the view maintained by those who think it would have been better for the IDF, which excels in mobile battles, to fight in the Sinai expanses than to turn the Sinai into a springboard?

Answer: I totally reject the view that this is advantageous. We have no advantage on the interim line or on the "green line." When the Sinai is under our control, we can decide where to conduct the major battles, how far to withdraw and what price we should extract from the enemy for the withdrawal. This possibility no longer exists for us. We shall have to conduct the war--if it should come about--from where we will be.

It is important to remember, and in my opinion this is the heart and core of the agreement in terms of security, that the Sinai remains demilitarized. The Sinai has always been an Israeli security expanse, even when it was not under Israeli sovereignty. Yet, due to our basic situation--being a small country with a militia army--the entry of the Egyptian Army into the Sinai has always been conceived of as being an intolerable situation, demanding the calling up of the reserves and even the going to war. In my opinion, we went to war in 1967 not because of the Egyptian blockade but because of the concentration of Egyptian forces in the Sinai. That is why I maintain that the security of the State of Israel depends on maintaining the security expanse of the Sinai. The desert must be demilitarized and the demilitarization must be scrupulously observed.

Question: How would we do that?

Answer: We have the means to supervise the implementation of the agreement. Besides, I hope we will establish such relations with the Egyptians as would enable continuous movement of our delegations in the region--the Egyptians will be our guests and we will be theirs. Perhaps there will be a joint police force. Such developments would contribute to our security and will give us the feeling that the agreement will be implemented.

Question: In your opinion, therefore, in addition to the demilitarization and the security arrangements, the normalization has a great weight in serving as a security valve?

Answer: Correct. These are our feelers, with the help of which we could sense danger.

Question: As the commander of the southern command, are you now worried about the security condition more than you were before Al-'Arish was handed over, or do you sleep better today?

Answer: In the short term of hours and minutes, I am less tense, but in the long run, one cannot ignore the question marks. If the peace agreement "gets stuck," no doubt our situation in terms of security will be more difficult. I hope the process continues according to the treaty. After all, this is a peace treaty. I share the hope along with everyone else.

Question: And what happens in the Negev? Lately, complaints about the IDF have increased, claims that the IDF is "conquering" the area and that plans do not take civilian needs into account.

Answer: It is clear to us in the IDF that the Negev contains the major land reserves and the potential for Israel's development. The army takes that into consideration.

Naturally, the army, being a dynamic organ which must abide by the timetable stipulated in the peace treaty and also maintain a degree of readiness, is more advanced than any of the other elements dealing with planning.

Yet, everything that is being done is closely coordinated with the civilian echelons. For example, when the location of the camps was determined, Director General of the Nature Reserves Authority Adir Shapira was with me in the helicopter together with the team that checked the sites. He shared the hesitations as a member of the team. We met for deliberations with settling elements and we acted with utmost consideration, putting ourselves in an uneasy situation so as not to harm the plans for developing and populating the Negev.

Question: On what are the military plans for the Negev based?

Answer: Our stationing policy in the Negev is based on two major levels: the operational deployment which takes into account future possibilities and which must provide an answer to the question of how the IDF will go to war under various conditions; and the ability to train in the areas, including large formation operations which we regard as part of our fighting theories.

I think that we have found satisfying answers in these two areas even though, at least as far as exercises are concerned, we are a priori limited by the plans of the civilian elements.

MINISTER MODA'I ON SUPPLY, PRICES OF OIL

TA021947 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 2 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i denies reports in the international press that Israel is still getting oil from Iran. He clarified that Israel has not yet found alternative sources for this oil which amounted to 40 percent of Israel's consumption. In addition to the difficult supply situation, the steep rise of world oil prices continues. Our correspondent Avi Angel spoke with the energy minister on the predicament of the oil market in Israel. [Begin videotape]

[Question] What are the latest developments in the world oil market?

[Answer] Every day the prices are rising on the spotmarket and the producing countries are also cashing in. In the spotmarket in Rotterdam today prices have reached \$38 a barrel and the producing countries have also raised their prices to between \$29 and \$22 officially for long term contractual supply.

[Question] Is this a steep increase compared with recent months?

[Answer] This is a frightening rise because only in the past 6 months the prices have doubled; to give you a measure of the past 6 years, the prices increased five or six times--this means that the price rise is accelerating.

[Question] What does this mean for the oil prices in Israel next year?

[Answer] There is no doubt that we will have to modify our prices because we expect a continued rise and this means that we will have to modify the prices during this year. We will do this both gradually and in jumps so as not to cause economic or social shocks.

[Question] What is the situation as far as the supply of oil to Israel is concerned for the next year after we lost the 3 and 1/2 million tons we used to get from Iran?

[Answer] We bridged this gap this year through the purchase of fixed amounts--that is, not from primary sources. Next year we still do not have a solution. We have not been successful with other primary sources until now. We have not been successful with producing countries or with companies owning concessions.

[Question] Despite the fact that the United States tried to influence several countries.

[Answer] This is also true. The United States tried to use its influence virtually at its own initiative because it wanted to avoid the need to supply us according to the contract guaranteeing supply. However, so far there has been no success and in the next few weeks we will be running around the continents to insure the possibility of supply for next year.

[Question] Have we appealed to the United States to receive oil in the framework of the American guarantee of supply to Israel.

[Answer] No, we have not. We have not appealed for reasons which I will not go into now, but this does not mean that we will not need to do this.

[Question] Is there a specific source in the United States from which Israel would like to receive oil instead of Iranian oil.

[Answer] Yes we would certainly prefer the source of Alaska, but as you know there is a law in the United States that the United States does not export oil produced in the United States except for oil from minor and scattered sources, mainly in the Gulf of Mexico.

[Question] Thus there are problems in getting the oil from Alaska.

[Answer] Yes, there are problems, the law does not allow this at the moment. [end videotape]

MINISTER HAMMER LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES 4 JUN

TA041505 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 4 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Minister of Education Zvelun Hammer left this morning for the United States, Canada and Britain. The ITIM correspondent reports that he has gone to discuss ways to deepen and broaden Jewish education among young people and adults with the U.S. Jewish community. He explained that not long ago the committee for coordination between the government and the Jewish Agency approved a widescale program to deepen Jewish education in the United States, taking into consideration the increasing assimilation. The minister of education will be in Washington for 2 days as the guest of the U.S. secretary of education, Joseph Califano. About 6 months ago Mr Hammer hosted Mr Califano. Before his departure the minister of education said that when a cut in the long study day was proposed, he regards this as an aim, not as something which will be put into operation this year.

SENIOR ROMANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES 1 JUN

TA011709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Jun 79 TA

[Text] A senior political delegation from Romania arrived today as a guest of the Labor Party and MAPAM. The delegation comprises three members headed by Mihai Gere, a member of the Political Executive Committee of the Communist Party in Bucharest.

At Ben-Gurion Airport the guests praised Romania's good ties with Western parties despite the ideological differences. They stressed that Romania is especially interested in the achievement of peace in the Middle East. The guests will stay in Israel for 12 days and they will meet, among others, with the prime minister and the foreign minister.

SECURITY FORCES DESTROY HOUSE USED BY TERRORISTS

TA041506 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Jun 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] In Judea and Samaria security forces destroyed before dawn one house and sealed off four other houses in which terrorists, who belonged to a Fatah terrorist squad which, over the last year, carried out a number of attacks and acts of murder, had been living. Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel reports:

The terrorist squad captured is one of the most dangerous and murderous ever uncovered. The members of the squad--four women and one man, who has not yet been captured--placed the explosive charge in Netanya, the explosion of which killed three people and injured 37. The members of this squad are also accused of having laid the explosive charge in Tiberias, which killed three people and injured several dozen others. The members of the squad also activated a charge in the Mahane Yehuda market and in Lod Street, Jerusalem, where one citizen was killed and 14 injured.

The head of the squad was (Gamal Ahmad Hassan) who has not yet been captured. He recruited and used three teachers, who placed the charges at the places he decided upon. The squad belonged to the western sector command of Fatah. In the village of Al-Janiyah, the house of the squad female member ('Ataf Ahmad 'Ataf Yusuf) was destroyed. She was trained in Syria, went on missions to Syria on behalf of the squad and concealed explosive materials in her house. She was captured while laying an explosive charge in an Egged bus stop in Jerusalem about 10 days ago. In Ramallah the house of female terrorist (Hanan Nekhila Aliyas) was sealed off and in Al-Birah, the house of (Nadiya Ahmad Ashi). They, too, are teachers, were trained in Syria, and actively participated in the laying of the explosive charges.

In Ramallah, two flats where the leader of the group, (Gamal Ahmad), a student in the Bi'r Zayt college which was closed recently, lived, were sealed off. (Gamal Ahmad), an officer in the Fatah organization, underwent training in Syria. He was arrested and sentenced to a short period in jail in 1975. (Gamal Ahmad) was the recruiter. After a period of training and study, he assigned the members of the squad the task of placing an explosive in Ramallah in order to gain experience, and it was only after this action that the charges were laid in Netanya, Tiberias and Jerusalem. The women also carried out courier tasks for Fatah's western sector command, and in this way they brought verbal information, sections of newspapers and other information. (Gamal Ahmad) himself has not yet been captured.

WEIZMAN OPPOSES REOPENING BI'R ZAYT COLLEGE

TA041750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The defense minister said at the Knesset that over the last few years the Bi'r Zayt college has been the spearhead of hostile political activity in Judea and Samaria and will remain closed until further notice.

In answer to a motion to the Knesset agenda submitted by RAKAH MK Tawfiq Tubi, the defense minister said Bi'r Zayt is a hothouse for inciting activity backed by extremists among the teaching staff and the directorate of the university. With a majority of votes it was decided to strike off the agenda Tubi's proposal that Bi'r Zayt and other schools that have lately been closed in Judaea and Samaria be immediately opened.

WEST BANKERS WISH TO MARKET DIRECTLY TO EGYPT

TA311408 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 31 May 79 TA

[Text] Merchants from Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District have asked the military government to permit them to market agricultural produce to Egypt via the Al-' Arish border post. The merchants explained that they have recently been meeting with major difficulties from the Jordanian authorities with respect to marketing their agricultural produce to Arab countries via the Jordan bridges. They said that the produce often goes bad before arriving at its destination.

PAMPHLETS SUPPORTING AUTONOMY DISTRIBUTED IN WEST BANK

TA310924 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 31 May 79 p 2 TA

[Text] Pamphlets expressing support for the autonomy plan for the Judaea, Samaria and Gaza Strip Arabs have recently been distributed in Judaea and Samaria. This has been reported in the East Jerusalem Arabic newspaper AL-ANBA.

The newspaper adds that the pamphlets were signed by a body calling itself "the association of free youths."

The Judaea and Samaria ITIM correspondent remarks with respect to this that Arab sources have also recently reported on such an organization of youths supporting the self-administration plan, since they believe that the Egyptian president has not forsaken the Arab cause and that his intention is that the self-administration will ultimately bring about the establishment of a Palestinian state and Israel's withdrawal from Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

It should be noted that members of the U.S. Consulate are continuing to hold talks with Judaea and Samaria personalities--among them mayors, members of the commerce bureaus and wealthy merchants--with the hope of persuading them not to reject the autonomy plan. However, reports indicate that the pro-Jordanian mayors and the PLO supporters are the main figures who are continually rejecting the plan. For example, Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf has told the ITIM correspondent that he rejects the autonomy plan and would reject any proposal to participate in any talks about it. Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi has told the ITIM correspondent that he preferred conquest over the autonomy plan because under a conquest regime the entire world would hear his claims and he would be granted all the rights due to him from the conqueror, whereas according to the autonomy plan the inhabitants would themselves have to conduct their lives and that is why he is rejecting it altogether.

SMUGGLER KILLED ON NEW ISRAEL-EGYPTIAN BORDER

TA050525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Jun 79 TA

[Text] One resident of Shaykh (Zuwayd) in northern Sinai was reportedly killed yesterday while attempting to smuggle goods across the new Israel-Egypt border. An ITIM report says that three residents were involved in the attempt, and one of them was wounded. The two survivors have been arrested by Egyptian border police.

BAZARGAN REVIEWS REVOLUTION, 1963 UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

LD042346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1740 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan on Iranian radio and television on 4 June; place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We thank God that after 16 years we are able for the first time, in a free atmosphere and without fear, to commemorate the 5 June 1963 uprising on the 17th anniversary of that occasion, and to send greetings and blessings to the martyrs of that day and to contemplate, reflect and ponder its occurrence and results. Obviously, whenever a memory is recalled there will also be repetitious remarks.

Some 14 years after the uprising of 5 June 1963, the uprising was revived on a larger scale in Iran, and a new chapter was opened in the history of the Iranian nation's struggles and in the history of Iran and the world. The recent revolution had the same characteristics as the 5 June uprising: Decisive confrontation with despotism, with empty hands, with acceptance of martyrdom and deprivation, with a completely Islamic complexion, with a fully revolutionary character and with a religious leadership. This revolution was victorious, praise be to God and thanks to the people's efforts.

If we want to further analyze the nature of the revolution, it should be said that it was not against despotism alone and it did not operate only in that direction. The shah was forced to flee, his throne was overthrown, and that system was destroyed. Why? One of the reasons was that before the shah's escape and abandonment and loss of the throne in Iran, world public opinion--the Western world and the Eastern world--had changed, and they were also influenced by the righteousness of our cause and by our position as the underdog--two of the fundamental weapons and foundations of Shi'ism. One of the things that has preserved and promoted Shi'ism and given it its dimension concerns these two weapons of righteousness and the positions as the underdog. Therefore, world public opinion was influenced by these factors, as was extensively demonstrated by correspondents who came here, first from Europe and the United States. Because of this change and the influence that affected world opinion, the United States officially recognized the righteousness of our revolution before Imam Khomeyni's return to Iran. In other words, they surrendered to this fact, and stopped supporting the shah.

Furthermore, our revolution not only was not confined to our country, it also influenced superpower policies because of the attention it received through the world press. This revolution's influence was particularly prominent among Muslim countries. Many Muslim representatives who came here said that our revolution, our Islamic revolution, does not belong to Iran; it belongs to the Islamic world and the world itself.

Thus, with the world dimension and righteousness that the revolution attained, the superpowers regarded it as being in their interests to recognize it. Even the establishment of an Islamic Republic and its strengthening are in their interest. The more firmly established, the more powerful, and the more independent the Islamic republican government becomes, the more promising the prospects for peace in the region, and by extension, peace in the world and the security and foreign policy interests of the superpowers, will be. Instead of the colonial or imposed relations of the past, there will be just and normal relations, and this will also ultimately be in the interests of the superpowers. The one state which benefitted from and which had the greatest control in the Iran of the shahanshahi system, and which lost more than all others, was Israel.

So it is perfectly natural and logical to see Israel at the top of the list of our enemies and of those who sabotage our work. This is undeniable. We also know that its propaganda, and economic, political and international outlets are operating everywhere and [words indistinct]. Apart from Israel, there are policies and groups both at home and abroad, some of which fear the spread of this revolution--which I said has a world dimension, an Islamic dimension, a universal dimension--into their own nations. These groups would naturally oppose us. There are also those who hope to take advantage of the victory of a revolution and of an open arena for their operations and activities in the interest of certain plans and objectives. These groups have also turned on Iran after the shah and are causing tension and conspiring. However, they are unaware that weakening this government and the government of the Islamic Republic will damage their ideology and propaganda because their nature will become better known to the Iranian people and the people of the world.

Ceremonies To Mark Anniversary

LD041355 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Our reporters in radio-television centers all over the country report that our compatriots are preparing for ceremonies to mark 5 June 1963 [the day Khomeyni was arrested]. According to these reports, tomorrow millions of our compatriots will march to commemorate the bloody martyrdom of those killed on 5 June.

According to a report from a reporter of the central news bureau in Qom, the city of Qom is preparing to mark the 5 June national and religious uprising with maximum glory and grandeur. Tomorrow, according to a program arranged in close cooperation with different groups of people and the Mujahidin Khalq, there will be a march in which residents of Qom will take part. The march will begin from Azar Street, Chahel Dokhtaran district, and the marchers, passing through Ghafari crossing, Arak Street, Hojjatieh Bridge and Eram Street will gather in the Feyziyeh, Daralshafa' and Astaneh squares.

NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD041345 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The new Pakistani ambassador to Iran, 'Ali Arshad, was received by Prime Minister Bazargan this morning. Government spokesman 'Abbas Amir Entezam, commenting on the meeting, said that the new Pakistani ambassador had presented his credentials to the prime minister. He added that under the former regime, presentation of credentials by ambassadors used to be made during a special ceremony, but that now there is no need for such ceremonies.

The new Pakistani ambassador, 'Ali Arshad, is the first foreign ambassador to present his credentials to the Government of the Provisional Iranian Islamic Republic. Amir Entezam added that in the course of the meeting, issues of mutual interests and expansion of bilateral relations and cooperation were discussed.

QOM SOCIETY REFUTES STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO KHALKHALI

LDO41410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the Qom Theological Society:

In the name of God. In view of groundless reports carried by papers, quoting His Eminence Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali and including such remarks as "I visited the UAE on the order of the imam; I visited Khuzestan on Imam Khomeyni's instructions in order to implement certain tasks, study the operation of revolutionary courts and lighten their burden," the Qom Theological Society deems it necessary to make it quite clear to the public that neither his trip to the UAE nor his visit to Khuzestan and his interference in the operation of the revolutionary court of the province was made on the order of Imam Khomeyni.

INA: NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT CRITICIZES KHOMEYNI

JNO41549 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 June 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 4 Jun--In a message it addressed to Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Iranian National Democratic Front criticizes the way things are currently being run in Iran.

The letter, published by the newspaper AYANDEGAN, says: The unity that you used to stress has weakened. There has been a change in your leadership's stand 4 months after the shah's departure.

The letter says that the religious leadership is running government affairs, "bypassing the executive apparatus that were formed to run Iranian affairs following the fall of the shah."

The letter says: Before the triumph of the revolution, it appeared that your objective in unity was to unite the efforts of the people in achieving a specific policy, namely the overthrow of the former regime. Now that the revolution has triumphed, it appears that your objective in unity is that people should obey you.

The letter adds: Undoubtedly, unity does not mean that everyone should remain silent so that only one person can speak. If anyone else should speak or express his view, he is faced by a wave of criticism and is accused of atheism.

The letter says that the front has seen organized groups attacking citizens, men and women, because they were expressing their views openly.

The letter says, addressing Khomeyni: You have repeatedly proclaimed the freedom to express one's views and thoughts, while we are witnessing attacks on the press, newspaper editors are being prevented from entering their offices and news is distorted by the radio and television.

The letter adds: When a provisional government was formed, it had specific tasks, namely to draft the constitution, form a constituent assembly and hold elections. The government held a referendum in the manner that is known to you, whereby the number of voters exceeded the number of people qualified to vote.

The letter continues: It is strange that you should have supported that referendum. And now 3 months have elapsed since the formation of the provisional government and the Iranian constitution has not been drafted. We hear that it is being drafted, but we do not know who is drafting it or where it is being drafted. Why all this secrecy?

The letter asks: Is it not the citizens who have carried out this great revolution for the sake of freedom and their rights? Is it right that others should determine their fate while they have no say in the matter?

NIOC DIRECTOR ON OIL PRODUCTION, ISRAEL'S DEBT

LDO41235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] In a telephone interview with a PARS correspondent, Hasan Nazih, NIOC chairman and managing director, said: Considering the situation in Khuzestan, the oil industry is working at full capacity and is producing--with the full cooperation of oil industry workers--4 million barrels per day, of which 700,000 barrels are used for domestic consumption and the rest for export.

Asked to comment on rumors regarding the resignation of members of NIOC board of directors, Nazih said: There is no truth in the report of their resignation. However, in a letter the members of the board of directors have requested that, in view of the continuous efforts being made in the industry, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, must personally reaffirm the position of manager of the board of directors and the person of the managing director, so that the oil industry workers might continue their work with more devotion.

In reply to another question concerning Israel's debt to Iran amounting to \$400 million, Nazih said: I have already commented on this. I have also written a letter to the prime minister to pursue the issue. The plan is to select a foreign embassy in Israel to look after Iran's interests. Having appointed an embassy, we will then pursue the issue.

He added: During the reign of the deposed shah, a 50-50 joint company was set up; in this connection, Iran made a payment of \$300 million towards its 50 percent shares. The objective in establishing this company was to lay an oil pipeline in Israel. This plan was even kept secret from the oil industry employees.

ARMY CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF ARMY

LDO32054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1610 GMT 3 Jun 79 LD

[From the press review: Interview with Major General Farbod, the chief of the General Staff of the Islamic Republican Army]

[Text] In ETTELA'AT today we read a report on an interview between Major General Farbod, the chief of the General Staff of the Islamic Republican Army, and a group of the military personnel at the Lavizan Barracks in Tehran District. While referring to some of the army's current problems, the chief of the General Staff said: We ought to feel proud now that we did not allow the army to confront the people in Gonbad and elsewhere. All we did in those places was to restore security. I believe that, in order to safeguard the revolution, the revolutionary people and the Guardians of the Revolution should be used as much as possible, for we have done nothing for the revolution. So we should leave the safeguarding of the revolution to the people themselves.

Farbod stressed: The army should be for the safeguarding of the borders; the army should not confront the people. The chief of the General Staff added: What will happen tomorrow is not known; no one can predict anything. You should rest assured that returning to the past is not possible; all the bridges behind us have been burned, and standing still is tantamount to death. In another part of his interview, Major General Farbo said: Today we want the army to be with the people and want the people to accept us. Today we invited all the parties, the journalists and groups of the people to come here to discuss various issues with us. We even asked them about a people's army to rebuild the army.

The chief of the General Staff said: So far no one has told us officially that we are to remain uncommitted. This is only what we understand of the situation. Nothing is yet clear to us regarding the government's foreign policy. I only warn you here that we are only part of a whole. This part should help the whole; we should not hinder the revolution; we should allow the government to take its steps.

In the course of the meeting yesterday one of the NCO's asked: Military personnel are now being tried on charges of killing the people; now, too, you are sending us to Gonbad, or Naqadeh or Khorramshahr. What guarantees are there that we might not become a subject of charges in trials tomorrow? Do we have the right to question such decisions?

The chief of the General Staff replied: The situation now is different from the past. You are now moving in the direction of the wishes of the majority of the people. You are carrying out the decision of a government that has been elected by the people.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON KHORRAMSHAHR SITUATION

INA Reports Demonstrations

JN042109 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 4 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Jun--Arrivals from Ahvaz in Kuwait say that Arab citizens have continued to gather at Ayatollah Khomeini's mosque in Khorramshahr awaiting the result of the ultimatum by the Iranian authorities. The ultimatum, which was to have expired at 1800 today, has been extended until next Wednesday.

The citizens who are sitting-in at the mosque and on the main street in front of it enjoy wide support from Arab citizens in the area. This support is seen in the demonstrations that have filled the streets of the area, with demonstrators calling for the death of Vice Admiral Madani, commander of the navy, and for victory for the Arab citizens in their demand for their legitimate rights.

Despite the sound of gunfire that was heard in the city after midnight last night, the situation is relatively calm, although there is great caution. Everyone is waiting for what the next hours will bring [words indistinct]. There have been unconfirmed rumors that say that Ayatollah Taleqani will be sent to the area. At the same time, many representatives of parties and professional organizations have arrived in the area to see for themselves what is happening and to find out the facts.

While walking in the streets, one sees the remains of burnt cars, stores, departments and firms. Government departments, including police stations, are still closed. All markets and stores are also closed, except for a few shops that sell food.

These shops open for short periods to meet the inhabitants needs. The inhabitants believe that [words indistinct] a difficult and complicated matter, unless the people's demands are met, and the elements that were the cause of the killings are exposed and punished. There have been many victims among the Arab citizens who were deprived by the former regime of the most basic human rights. They are living in poor economic and health conditions, despite the fact that they are living in one of the world's richest areas in oil. Their share of this wealth, however, has not been more than poverty and deprivation, and they live in slums and ruins that lack the proper conditions for human living. The number of hospitals in the area does not exceed the fingers of one hand. The medium of instruction in primary schools is Persian, a phenomenon that draws one's attention.

Khorramshahr Police Force Rewarded

LD041243 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent reports that during the recent upheavals in Khorramshahr, during which the police department came under unexpected attacks by a great many armed aliens and counterrevolutionaries, the police department personnel, in cooperation with Revolutionary Guards, decisively foiled the attacks in the shortest possible time and restored calm to the city.

In view of the devotion and selfless services rendered by the police department of Khorramshahr's personnel, who even gave their lives in performing their duty, on the basis of a proposal of the chief of police department of the Islamic Republic, Major Jammadi, the Khorramshahr chief of police has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Other officers, NCO's, personnel and guards who played an effective role in this struggle were also awarded cash bonuses of between 5,000 to 50,000 rials.

The struggles of the police department personnel, who performed their duty in the best possible manner, are a manifestation of solidarity between the police and the public in safeguarding the integrity of our land.

Madani Discusses Conflict

LD022044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 June 79 LD

[Excerpts] Chiefs of the Bahu Tribe which has a population of 100,000 met the governor general of Khuzestan this afternoon, for the second time this week. The tribesmen announced: Our aim is the Islamic Republic and we will sacrifice everything, even our lives, in order to preserve it. They added: Our enemies are trying to disgrace us by renewing the story of Arab and non-Arab, but we cannot tolerate this any more and our patience has run out.

PARA has reported: Vice Admiral Madani, commander of the navy and governor general of Khuzestan in reply to the chiefs of the tribe said: There can be no doubt that you are the soldiers of our revolution and will defend this country with your life and your wealth, together with your other Iranian compatriots. The threat of colonialism has always existed for us and this is another one, but this nation is awake.

Referring to the problems aired by the radios of neighboring countries, the governor general of Khuzestan said: we have some complaints against Kuwait and Iraq, because they do not observe our rights. Arms are smuggled through from Iraq, and Radio Kuwait quite plainly invites people to revolt against the Islamic Government of Iran.

The governor general told the tribesmen: Tell everybody that, contrary to what the colonialists say, this is neither a revolution of every Arab against non-Arab, nor a revolution of non-Arab against Arab, because these two are brothers and Iranians.

Madani: Arms Smuggling Continues

LD041826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 June 79 LD

[Interview with Khuzestan Governor General Vice Admiral Madani, on 4 June in Ahvaz--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Could you be kind enough to explain to us how you see the situation in Khuzestan now and what the position is, following the recent clashes and incidents which the Iranian nation has witnessed?

[Answer] I should say that, in general, the situation is improving. Relative calm has been established in many areas: Khorramshahr is gradually becoming quiet; the same applies to Ahvaz and Abadan, as well as other areas where there were disorder and conflicts. I think that relative order is spreading gradually. God willing, things will go back to normal very soon. Efforts have been made in this regard, here in Ahvaz, Abadan and Khorramshahr. I think we will soon witness a return to normal in the region.

[Question] At the meeting which you had with tribal leaders you held talks on various topics, which included your reference to arms smuggling. I would like to ask you to elaborate on this matter.

[Answer] The matter which we have faced in the last week in particular concerns the spread of arms smuggling across the Iraqi border to Iran. I am sorry to have to point out that certain elements and agents have been involved in the spread of arms smuggling--and they are still actively involved. (It should be mentioned) that in the past week our Iraqi brothers on the one hand, and our Kuwaiti brothers on the other hand, have adopted an unfriendly stance toward us--at least in this region. The Iranian nation ought to reproach them for this.

[Question] Apparently foreign radio stations, including those of Kuwait and Iraq have been broadcasting falsified reports about the recent events in Khuzestan. You yourself have also given details of the matter in your press interviews and on radio and television. Have you any other views on this matter?

[Answer] I have experienced [words indistinct] I have noted that the Kuwaiti and Baghdad radios and the press in these two countries have not been paying all that much attention to good-neighborliness.

I have also mentioned the matter of arms smuggling. I am not saying that the government concerned has been involved, but the fact remains that arms smuggling is continuing.

KHUZESTAN REVOLUTIONARY GUARDIANS CORPS TO BE ESTABLISHED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 May 79 p 4 WA

[Text] Ahvaz--Revolutionary Guardians corps will be established shortly in Ahvaz and other cities of Khuzestan. For this purpose, an investigative group composed of young people will be formed to take measures to organize this corps.

Ayatollah Hassan Lahuti, who is in charge of organizing the Revolutionary Guardians corps, while announcing this news said: "This corps is only being organized to protect the Islamic revolution and republic and to crush any antirevolutionary or antirepublican moves." He added: "This corps will not have any connections with the police or other forces, but if it needs to be reinforced in the future it will undoubtedly be put under the command of the imam."

Regarding the requirements for membership in the corps, the ayatollah said that members must have at least a secondary education, be honest, and not have a record. He said that members of the corps would be divided into two groups--professionals and amateurs--so that the first group would be on duty all the time and the second group would serve only on off-duty hours. Also, persons on committees who met the requirements could become members of this corps since the committees could perform their mission in organizing the corps of Revolutionary Guardians. In closing he asked the people to cooperate with this corps.

VILLAGE COUNCILS BEING SET UP IN GONBAD-E KAVUS, GORGAN

LDO41700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The representative of the interior minister in Gonbad-e Kavus and Gorgan has announced that the setting up of village councils has begun in these areas, and that all forms of reactionary and counterrevolutionary measures that may obstruct the election of the councils will be prevented. The interior minister's representative in Gorgan and Gonbad-e Kavus warned opportunists who obstruct the harvest in these areas that if they perpetuate such counterrevolutionary acts, they will be considered as antirevolutionaries.

BANDAR 'ABBAS RESIDENTS DEMONSTRATE FOR CONSTITUTION

LDO41248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, last night thousands of inhabitants of Bandar 'Abbas took part in a massive march during which they expressed their support for the manner in which the new constitution is being formulated.

According to the report, various groups comprising women, teachers, pupils, members of the armed forces, workers, traders and other classes in Bandar 'Abbas took part in the march. They carried portraits of Imam Khomeyni and the prime minister and placards with such slogans as "We Condemn the Plots Hatched by West and East and Support the Islamic Revolutionary Courts;" "Imam Khomeyni's Path Continues;" "We Denounce Non-Islamic Lawyers and Support an Islamic Republic Constitution;" and "We Revolutionaries of This Region Demand the Arrest and Punishment of Those Responsible for Recent Events in Khuzestan." The marchers, who took to the streets, expressed their support for progressive Islamic laws and condemned any counterrevolutionary plots.

NVOI CALLS FOR BROAD SUPPORT IN EFFECTING NEW CONSTITUTION

TAO41253 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 31 May 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "A Few Words About the New Constitution"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: These days, the attention of public opinion--the national forces, parties, groups and political and social organizations which participated in the revolution of the Iranian nation--is justly and appropriately focused on a vital issue: the subject of drafting and ratifying our country's new constitution.

As we know, over the last month or two a lot of remarks have been attributed to official sources regarding the provisions and preparation of the new constitution. It was understood that after a special committee formulated the first draft of this constitution and after it was reviewed by the provisional government and the Revolutionary Council, it would be published in the newspapers for public reaction. After the people, organizations, parties and different political groups had expressed their views on the new constitution, this law would finally be approved at a constituent assembly, taking into consideration the people's views. However, there have recently been statements in the newspapers attributed to some place or other or to some official source which are cause for reflection. Accordingly, one of Tehran's newspapers writes that, according to a statement by a senior cabinet minister, the present government has no intention of conducting elections or of convening a constituent assembly to ratify the new constitution. Instead, it wants to handle this matter by means of polling public opinion.

This newspaper writes that, by his remarks in this connection, Ahmad Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi, the minister of the interior, has practically rejected the convening of the constituent assembly, which was the major part of the government's revolutionary program. According to this newspaper, the interior minister said: Now that a constituent assembly is not being convened, the government will present the draft of the constitution for assessment by the public. After the nation has expressed its views and taking all those views into consideration, the government will present the new constitution for the vote of the public.

Another newspaper, attributing remarks to Sadeq Tabatabai, the deputy interior minister, writes: A lot of time is required to convene the constituent assembly, which has already been forecast. He adds that, in order to hasten the review of the proposals regarding the new constitution, delegates will be chosen from the provinces and the religious minorities. The deputy interior minister, while not providing an explanation regarding the planned elections to the majlis or council, points out that the intended majlis will be composed of 40 representatives. It has been forecast that, as soon as the above-mentioned majlis reviewed the draft of the new constitution, its final draft would be presented to the Revolutionary Council and then to Imam Khomeyni, and after this it would be put to the vote of the people for approval.

The problem of drafting and ratifying the new constitution was also discussed at the congress of Iranian Jurists. The view of the jurists and of many of the national and revolutionary forces of our homeland regarding this problem is that the initial draft of this law should first be presented to the people for a poll. Then, it should be reviewed and ratified in a constituent assembly composed of elected representatives of the people, taking into consideration all the views of the people and of the expert and knowledgeable individuals including judges, jurists and lawyers. This view conforms exactly with the program that the government has (?earlier) planned and promised the people in regard to the drafting and ratifying of the new constitution. As the leaders of the revolution repeatedly stressed, the future government of our country should be (?established) on the basis of the new constitution and arise from the will of the nation. Only in this way can the true representatives of the people, who reflect the views of all strata and of the revolutionary national and religious forces, carefully and thoroughly review and ratify the new constitution based on the wishes of the people and the true needs of society by taking into consideration the essence of the national and Islamic revolution of our homeland.

There is no doubt that to the degree that the drafting and ratifying of the new constitution are done with the broadest possible participation of the representatives of all strata and of the different revolutionary and national forces, to the same degree the hopes, wishes and demands of the people will be reflected in this law. The widest possible reflection of the demands and hopes of the broad strata of our society and the joint forces of the revolution in the new constitution will result in the strengthening of the system of the Islamic Republic and will make it invulnerable to the various conspiracies of the revolution's enemies.

The principle of wide consultation, exchange of views and conclusions derived from logical debate, polling and taking into consideration the opinion and views of all the people and all the forces loyal to the revolution in drafting the constitution and in finally ratifying it in a majlis composed of representatives of all the people will bestow on the new constitution immense power, a power derived from the might and will of the nation.

LATE REPORT: FORMER TABRIZ POLICE CONSTABLE EXECUTED

LDO51134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Tabriz Islamic Revolutionary Court this morning issued its verdict in connection with five agents of the former regime whose trial took place on last Saturday and Sunday. According to the court's verdict, police Constable Mohammad Taqi Nasiroqli, employed at the Tabriz police precinct No 3, charged with having waged war on God, the messenger of God and the representative of the imam, and with the killing and massacre of the citizens of Tabriz, particularly during the incidents of 18 February 1977 in Tabriz, corruption on earth, torturing and injuring detainees, committing acts of indecency, and shooting at demonstrators. He was declared a sower of corruption on earth and sentenced to death. The death sentence was carried out at 0530 today.

At the same time the verdicts concerning four police constables from the city of Marand were also issued as follows:

Police Constables Mashhadizadeh and 'Ali Pezeshkzadeh, sentenced to 15 years in jail, and 'Azim Daharvand, sentenced to 6 months in jail. 'Abbas Amiri, another police constable from Marand, was acquitted.

AFGHANISTAN

AFP: REBELS CLAIM DOWNING OF THREE SOVIET MIG-21'S

BK041713 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT 4 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Tehran, 4 June (AFP)--Three Soviet-built MIG-21 combat planes have been shot down in southeast Afghanistan by fighters of the rebel Afghanistan Harekat Esami Islamic Movement, the organisation said in a communique reaching here today.

The movement's headquarters are at Kandahar in southeast Afghanistan, and the communique said the Di Mirdad District in the east of Afghanistan was entirely under Muslim control following "fierce fighting" with government forces.

In the southeast region of Jaghe Ghazni, 30 Afghan soldiers had been killed, and several lorries together with the Soviet-built military equipment and ammunition had been seized by the rebels, the communique said.

The movement's president, Sheikh Mohammad Assef Mohseni, issued an appeal in the communique for all the faithful--both Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims--to "continue their action until the fall of the communist regime" and urged the people of Kabul to rise up against Afghan President Nur Mohammad Taraki.

INDIA

DESAI ANSWERS CORRESPONDENTS' QUESTIONS ON FOREIGN POLICY

BK021025 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0832 GMT 2 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Morarji Desai is reported to have told a group of foreign correspondents in New Delhi on 1 June that there was no provision in the nonalignment movement for the removal of Egypt, reports PTI. "Whatever may be the trouble with the Arab countries, there is no provision for removal of anybody as long as the country fulfills the commitments of the nonaligned movement, and Egypt fulfills it," Desai is quoted as saying.

The prime minister, who had a meeting with the Foreign Correspondents' Association of South Asia, answered questions on a number of subjects including the Arab move for the suspension of Egypt from the nonaligned movement, recognition of the new government in Kampuchea and nuclear policy.

India would recognise the new Government of Uganda since the government was in full and effective control of its territory, the prime minister announced.

India would recognize the new Kampuchean Government when it was in full control of the country. When asked if Cuba could still be regarded as nonaligned, the prime minister said the main criterion for membership of the movement was that a country should not be a member of any bloc, and Cuba was not a member of any bloc. "How can Cuba be barred from being friends with Russia. We are friends with Russia too," he also reportedly remarked. On nuclear policy the prime minister was asked about a possible suspension of U.S. nuclear fuel for Tarapur and of reports that Pakistan was trying to produce nuclear weapons. Desai indicated India was not worried on either score. He expressed confidence about India being self-reliant in the nuclear field. "We have succeeded in everything we have tried in the past. In this also we will succeed," Desai said.

The prime minister, who recently received a letter from Pakistan President Ziaul Haq, reportedly told correspondents: "President Zia has told me he is not interested in nuclear weapons." He would believe him. Desai said President Zia had also sought India's help to join the nonaligned movement. He would "certainly give" support, but it was for the nonaligned conference to decide on the issue finally, Desai said.

The prime minister said that he was not aware of any request from Iran to join the nonaligned movement.

Desai answered in reply to a question that it was for China to decide when her foreign minister should visit India. He would be welcome whenever he decides to come.

Desai said that the Pakistani proposal for bilateral mutual inspection of each other's nuclear installations was a backdoor method to introduce inspection and he was therefore not in favour of the proposal. India had always been pleading for abolition of all nuclear weapons and reduction in conventional weapons. Any inspection must have application to all countries. He said that the recent SALT agreement was a desirable first step towards reduction in the arms race.

The prime minister stated India had no rivalry with any country and we would not therefore say that there was a confrontation with China in Nepal. Asked about Indian territory occupied by China he said China had agreed to settle it by discussion and the matter could be discussed as and when the Chinese foreign minister came to India. The prime minister remarked he was not worried by alleged complicity between China and Pakistan in building nuclear facilities in Pakistan. He said that President Zia had told him that Pakistan was not interested in atomic weapons and he would believe him.

Asked to comment on a statement by Mrs Gandhi that the Janata Party was after her blood, Desai asked "Can there be a greater false accusation than this? What prevented us from doing this in the last 2 years if we had wanted to do it?" Mrs Gandhi, he said, was worried because she was no longer in office and possibly because she had a guilty conscience. In reply to a question he observed that the special courts had been set up only to see that justice was meted out speedily. The judges to head these courts had been selected by the chief justice and the prime minister said he failed to understand how trial by special courts in any way was disadvantageous to Mrs Gandhi.

Following were other domestic issues on which the prime minister answered questions:

Communal problem: It is an old malady and its roots are deep. It takes time to remove suspicion, but the government is fully conscious of this.

Prohibition: There has been no violation of an agreement with France in introducing prohibition in Pondicherry. Total prohibition was enjoined in the Constitution and the government was merely trying to fulfill these obligations. Prohibition would help in the spread of education and family planning.

Autonomy for media: The bill would give the media more autonomy than the BBC. "But if there are some shortcomings we will improve it." However, the media cannot remain like an island, free of all control.

Asked about his achievements in 25 months in office, the prime minister mentioned restoration of freedom of the individual and press and the independence of the judiciary.

Inflation had been stopped, which was something which had not been achieved anywhere else. Asked if he was satisfied with his performance, the prime minister replied: "I am not. I have to do much better still. But I am not dissatisfied with what has been achieved. There are many difficulties. You have to take note of them, you cannot remove these by a magic wand."

Questioned if he found democracy a slow process, Desai replied: "Many times it is a slow process, but there is also a guarantee. Anything that is born quickly dies quickly and anything done in a hurry is a cause for worry. If democracy is a slow process it is not always a disadvantage. It has a more lasting effect."

PAKISTAN

SOMALI DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR BRIEF VISIT

BK050254 Karachi Overseas Service in Bengali 0115 GMT 5 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The first vice president and minister of defense of the Somali Democratic Republic, Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar, has arrived in Islamabad on a brief visit to Pakistan.

ALL ARRESTED STUDENTS IN RAWALPINDI RELEASED

BK041527 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Jun 79 BK

[Text] District authorities in Rawalpindi have released all arrested students from local colleges on guarantees and assurances by their college principals and parents that these students will display good behavior in the future. The cases of those students who have been sentenced or are on trial will also be reviewed on the same basis. Earlier this morning, small groups of students came out to Rawalpindi streets and indulged in stone throwing. The situation was later brought under control.

SRI LANKA

NONALIGNED COORDINATION BUREAU MEETING BEGINS 4 JUNE

BK041133 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 4 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The conference of ambassadors and officials of the Coordination Bureau of nonaligned countries opened at the BMICH [Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall] in Colombo this morning. The meeting was chaired by Mr B.J. Fernando, Sri Lanka's permanent representative at the United Nations, who is also chairman of the bureau.

In his opening remarks, Mr Fernando said that the meeting should be a success. It should mark yet another triumph in the evolution and growth of the nonaligned movement and a practical manifestation of the unity and solidarity of its members. Mr Fernando expressed confidence that the meeting should contribute in a practical and real way to the continuing process of strengthening the unity and the stability of the movement.

Today's session is a closed one. The delegates will be hosted to a reception and a cultural evening later on in the day.

Meanwhile, several foreign ministers have arrived in Colombo for the ministerial level meeting on Wednesday.

In all, 35 foreign ministers and one minister of communications, works and labor are expected to attend the meeting, which will draw up the agenda for the Havana summit in September. President Jayewardene will formally declare open the ministerial meeting, which will be shared by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr A.C.S. Hameed. The session will conclude on Saturday.

Iran Applies for Nonaligned Status

BK041642 Hong Kong AFP in English 1630 GMT 4 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Colombo, 4 June, (AFP)--Iran has officially applied for membership in the non-aligned movement, a spokesman for the non-aligned Coordination Bureau said as it opened a meeting here today.

The spokesman, Ernest Corea, announced that Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi had sent an official application letter to Sri Lanka, which holds the current chairmanship of the movement. Iran's application was to be examined by the Coordination Bureau, which will then make a recommendation to the non-aligned summit conference in Havana next September. In recent months, the Iranian Government has repeatedly stated that it regards itself as "non-aligned," especially after its rejection of the pro-American Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) military pact. The Coordination Bureau here was also to consider applications for membership by Pakistan, Surinam and Grenada.

Move To Oust Egypt

BK041701 Hong Kong AFP in English 1632 GMT 4 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Colombo, 4 June, (AFP)--The hardline Arab countries today formally made a move at the preparatory meeting of the non-aligned Coordination Bureau to suspend Egypt from the non-aligned movement.

Syria, Iraq and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) submitted a resolution for discussions of the suspension of Egypt be inscribed in the agenda of the foreign ministers' level conference of the bureau starting here on Wednesday. A conference spokesman said the resolution was taken up at a discussion that would continue tomorrow. The spokesman, Ambassador Ernest Corea, a member of the Sri Lanka delegation, said the general trend appeared to be in favour of the proposal to inscribe a separate agenda item.

Meanwhile the leader of the Egyptian delegation to the ministerial level meeting, Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, said yesterday Egypt had requested Sri Lanka, as chairman of the movement, to include a separate agenda item to discuss what he called the adverse effects of the move by the hardline Arab countries on the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement. Egypt's proposal was not taken up for discussion today.

Egyptian Delegate Rejects Move

NC042155 Cairo MENA in English 2100 GMT 4 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Colombo, June 4--Egypt today strongly resisted a joint Syro-Iraqi-PLO motion to suspend Egypt's membership of the non-aligned movement. The motion took the form of a proposed amendment to the agenda for the current non-aligned ministerial meetings here. Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, the Egyptian chief delegate to the ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries coordination office, hit out at the delegations of those countries which had been accustomed of late to follow a policy designed to bring about a complete change of the course of non-alignment.

Those countries had followed policies and practices of a nature to violate the essence and the philosophy of the objectives of the movement by subjecting it to transient local and regional considerations. They would not refrain from practising political pressures and imposing their prejudices on the movement as a whole.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said Iraq and Syria had imposed a state of tension and strife in the Middle East with a view to the obstruction of all peace chances. The two countries, he continued, had launched a genocide against the Palestinian people in Lebanon and other places, which was followed by a campaign of hatred against Egypt to hinder every effort towards the achievement of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. On many occasions they tried to impose the inter-Arab countries conflict they had created on various international circles. Today they try to impose it on the non-alignment movement, irrespective of the adverse consequences of such a policy on the unity and solidarity of that movement, he said.

Kampuchean Representation Discussed

BK041626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jun 79 BK

[Excerpt] At the preparatory meeting of the nonaligned nations Coordination Bureau in Colombo a solution on the representation of Kampuchea appears to be emerging after the daylong discussions between various delegations. The issue came up right at the beginning of the meeting this morning. It was decided that the issue should be sorted out through informal consultations rather than debating openly in the plenary session of the officials. Pending the informal consultation takes place [as heard], AIR correspondent Manohar Chakru understands that the solution which appears to find favor is that the Pol Pot representative, who has already taken Kampuchea's seat at the meeting, should be allowed to stay on, but should not speak. This is understood to be more or less on the same line as was done at the Maputo conference of the Coordination Bureau.

Havana Radio Report

FL042114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 4 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Egyptian and Kampuchean issues monopolized the first day of deliberations at the nonaligned countries' Coordination Bureau meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Palestine Liberation Organization, Iraq and Syria today succeeded in including on the draft agenda to be discussed by foreign ministers on Wednesday a point on suspending Egypt from the nonaligned movement.

This first step by the Arab countries as part of sanctions against the As-Sadat-Carter-Begin treaty led to broad debate between the Palestinian and Egyptian delegations, according to disclosures by some of the participants in the meeting. Moreover, a six-nation committee, which included Cuba, did intensive work on Kampuchea's representation while the representative of the deposed Pol Pot regime was not allowed to speak. An official request from Iran for full membership in the nonaligned movement was joyfully received at the first working session of the Coordination Bureau. A spokesman for the Cuban delegation declared that Cuba was prepared to give its most enthusiastic cooperation to the Iranian Government in this endeavor. The spokesman also stressed that 92 full member countries will participate in the nonaligned summit conference in Havana--the largest representation in the history of the nonaligned. Surinam, Grenada and Pakistan have also requested admission to the nonaligned movement. The Coordination Bureau recently agreed to recommend to the sixth summit conference that the South-West African People's Organization and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front be admitted as full members.